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FAIR.
Barometer 30.15

January 10, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 47 2 p.m. 57 Humidity " 62 " 42

January 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 43 2 p.m. 53 Humidity " 29 " 19

7850 日八廿月一十 THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918. 四拜禮 號十月一英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' PEACE TERMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HISTORIC MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Fourteen Concrete Conditions Laid Down.

London, January 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson, in the course of an important Message to Congress, said:—As repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Powers have again indicated a desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possibilities of a general peace. The Russian representatives at Brestlitovsk have presented a definite statement of principles on which they were willing to conclude peace, with a definite programme of concrete application of those principles. The Central Powers, replying, outlined a settlement of apparently susceptible liberal interpretation, until the details subsequently showed they proposed no concessions either to the sovereignty of Russia or the preferences of the population concerned. The Central Powers briefly proposed to keep every foot of occupied territory, every province, every city and every point of vantage as a permanent addition to their territories and powers.

Some Pointed Queries.

There is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of the settlement, as first suggested, originated with the more liberal statesmen of the Central Powers, men who had begun to feel the pressure from their own people, while the details came from Militarists possessing no thought but to keep what they had got. The negotiations which have been broken off by the Russians were sincere and earnest, but they could not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination. The whole incident is full of significance and perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking?—for the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties, that Military Imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their policy of the control of the affairs in Turkey and the Balkan States? Speaking approvingly of the fact that the Brestlitovsk negotiations were held with open doors, he asked to whom the world had been listening—to those representing the spirit of the Reichstag resolutions of July 9, or to those insisting upon conquest, or to both, unreconciled in hopeless contradictions? These are very pregnant questions, upon the answer to which depends the peace of the world.

Issues of Life and Death.

The Central Powers had again challenged their adversaries to state their objects, and there was no reason why we should not respond with the utmost candour. Again and again we had laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, making clear our definitive terms of settlement. Mr. Lloyd George had spoken with admirable candour and spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle and no vagueness of detail. Only secrecy, only lack of fearless, only failure to make a definitive statement of objects lies with the Central Powers. Issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who had the least conception of responsibility ought for a moment to continue this tragical and appalling pouring out of blood and treasure unless he was utterly sure that the objects of vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he is speaking think them right and imperative. Above all, there was no more thrilling and compelling voice demanding these definitions of principle than the voice of the Russian people who were prostrate and helpless before the grim power of Germany, which is unrelenting and pitiless. Their power is shattered, yet their soul is not subservient. They refuse to yield in principle or action. Their conception of what is right, human and honourable for them to accept has been stated with a frankness, largeness of view and generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind. They call upon us to say what we desire. I believe the people of the United States wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. It is our heartfelt desire that some way be found whereby we be privileged to assist the people of Russia. It will be our wish and purpose that peace progresses when it is begun and will be absolutely open, permitting thenceforth no secret understanding. The day of conquest, aggrandisement and secret covenants is past. We entered this war in consequence of violations of right which touched us to the quick and made our life impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured against a recurrence. We therefore demand that the world be made fit and safe to live in. All the people of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest. Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme, namely:—

The Fourteen Conditions.

1.—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in public view.

2.—Absolute freedom of navigation of the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace or war, except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3.—The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among all the peoples consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance.

4.—That adequate guarantees be given and taken that international armaments be reduced to the lowest, consistent with domestic safety.

5.—Free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based on the strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

6.—The evacuation of all Russian territory and the settlement of all questions affecting Russia which would secure the best and freest co-operation of other nations in the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come would be the acid test of their goodwill and their comprehension of her needs as distinguished by their unselfish sympathy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' PEACE CONDITIONS.

7.—Belgium, the whole world would agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she enjoys in common with other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore the confidence among nations in laws which they themselves determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forced and impaired.

8.—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted so that peace may be once more made secure in the interests of all.

9.—The re-adjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines nationally.

10.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accepted with an opportunity for autonomous development.

11.—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the mutual relations of the Balkan States determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance of nationality with international guarantees for their political and economic independence and territoral integrity.

12.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured secure sovereignty, but other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured of security of life and autonomous development; the Dardanelles should be permanently open and free under international guarantees.

13.—An independent Polish State should be erected to include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations with free and secure access to the sea and international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

14.—A general association of nations must be formed, under a specific covenant, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees for the political independence and territorial integrity of great and small States alike.

A Socialist's Suggestion.

London, January 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says M. Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, advocates an International Socialist Conference, meeting at Stockholm, to discuss peace not later than February. M. Huysmans is sailing for England.

Ready to Stake Everything.

President Wilson, continuing, emphasised that all Governments and peoples associated against Imperialists must stand together until the end. He said:—We are willing to fight until such arrangements and covenants are achieved. We are not jealous of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme to impair it. We do not wish to injure her or in any wise block her influence and power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice, law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world, instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of any of her institutions, but it is necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her that we know whom her spokesmen speak for, whether for the Reichstag majority or the Military Party and men whose creed is Imperial domination. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is a principle of justice to all peoples of all nationalities and their right to live on equal terms, liberty and safety with one another. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principles, and in vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, honour and everything they possess. The culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are now ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

Probable Effect of Message.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson's decision to address Congress came suddenly. The message profoundly impressed a crowded Chamber and was liberally punctuated with applause. There was a great demonstration when President Wilson declared that France must have reparation as regards Alsace-Lorraine. There is a consensus of opinion among Congressional Leaders that the message will favourably influence the Russian situation, while endorsing Mr. Lloyd George's peace terms. The message is described as President Wilson's greatest State paper.

The Only Conditions.

London, January 9.

Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labour, speaking at Huddersfield, said it was impossible to enter the peace chamber until Belgium had been restored, complete reparation made and Alsace-Lorraine restored. An enduring peace was impossible until the Germans were beaten.

The Peace Negotiations.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the plenary sitting at Brestlitovsk will begin to-day. There is still talk in Germany of the threatened resignation of General von Ludendorff. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is of the opinion that the rumour has been circulated to put pressure on Herr von Kuelhmann at Brestlitovsk.

STORMY SCENES IN BERLIN.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that at a meeting of the Fatherland Party in Berlin on Monday a number of disabled soldiers were decorated with Iron Crosses. They were specially invited but not permitted to speak. They grew restless and interrupted annexationist speakers. There was a stormy scene when an orator called them deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades. *Vorwaerts* says that they were belaboured with sticks and finally expelled by the Police.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR OUTLOOK ANALYSED.

A Big German Offensive Expected.

London, January 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, in his weekly review of the war, Mr. Baker states that advices seemingly confirm the idea that the German Higher Command contemplates a big offensive on the Western Front and will strain every fibre to attain success. He recalls sixteen great battles in Flanders in which the British were uniformly victorious and says the French and British armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock. The French success has turned the scales against the Austro-Germans on the Italian Front and the invaders are now confronted with tremendous transport difficulties. Referring to Palestine, he says it is believed that a large number of fresh Turks, under German supervision, have been withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus and are being rushed to Palestine for an attempt to recover lost prestige, and that the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance is possible in an effort to re-take Jerusalem.

Germany's Intentions.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a German officer, taken prisoner yesterday, declared that the internal situation in Germany had compelled the High Command to risk a second Verdun and a disastrous peace by a maximum offensive effort on the Western Front in 1918

PUBLIC OPINION.

How it is Manufactured in Germany.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that a series of secret instructions to German newspapers, dated 1917, which have fallen into the hands of the State Department and are now published, afford illuminating evidence of the minute care which the War Lords take to direct public opinion in the Fatherland. The instructions reveal how the character of newspaper articles must conform to prescribed terms, infractions resulting in ruthless punishment. Labour disturbances, food, coal and other problems are banned, as are also serious economic conditions, while advertisements of dog-flesh for sale are prohibited. The view must be taken that it is impossible to bring five American Divisions overseas to train by the end of 1917, the situation in Russia must be viewed as being caused by the Entente in the hope that Russia will continue till the Americans arrive. The Press were ordered to emphasise that the enemy offensive had utterly failed on all fronts. References to the Leipsig and Koenigsberg disturbances were prohibited, as was also the news concerning the purchases of clothing in occupied districts and in Switzerland, and German importations from abroad, especially Holland.

WHY GERMANY RECOGNISES FINLAND.

London, January 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Reichstag speeches show that the German recognition of the Finnish Republic is due to hopes of exploiting Finland economically.

A FRENCH GENERAL KILLED.

London, January 8.

A Paris message states that General Lize, Commanding the French artillery on the Italian Front, has been killed.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

A Successful Canadian Raid.

London, January 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening entered two advanced posts to the north of the Ypres-Staden Railway, but our counter-attack ejected him. The Canadians successfully raided to the south of Lens this morning, capturing two machine-guns.

A Fruitful Canadian Raid.

London, January 9.

A French communique states:—In the region to the north of Seicheperex we successfully raided the enemy lines, penetrating on a front of 1,500 metres, where shelters were destroyed, our troops returning with 150 prisoners.

THE LOSS OF THREE DESTROYERS.

London, January 8.

In connection with the loss off the Dutch coast of the three British destroyers, cabled on December 29, it transpires that they fulfilled successfully most important duties. When the first one was hit below the water-line, the other destroyers, risking mines and submarines, unhesitatingly responded to the call for assistance. Everything that would float was thrown overboard to the men in the water and many were thus saved. While the other destroyers were sinking, all aboard were taken off most skilfully. Everyone behaved in accordance with the highest traditions of the Navy. The surgeon, after being hours in the water, attended the wounded as soon as he was rescued.

THE PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

Serious Disaffection in the Navy.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon throws light on the hitherto obscure situation. The correspondent states that the Government is taking energetic measures against the Democrats, who, it declares, aim at the regaining of power forcibly. It is also apparent that serious disaffection reigns in the Navy. The cruiser Vasco da Gama, anchored off the capital, bombarded the fortress at Cistello, after which the cruiser hoisted the white flag and the crew disembarked and surrendered. Other mutinous crews were also made prisoners. The military occupy the naval barracks and arsenals.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

London, January 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that a number of foreign doctors have proceeded to the plague area. Traffic has been suspended on the northern portion of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 7.

The silver market is steady.

THE KAISER'S CONFIDANT.

Valentini, Chief of the Privy Cabinet.

Who is von Valentini?

When the first rumours of the resignation of Chancellor Michaelis were published a short time ago, a name new to the American public was mentioned in connection with German high politics.

In America people read the despatches and quotations from German papers and wondered what new star in the political firmament this might be. For of Rudolf von Valentini, it is safe to assume, the vast mass of the American public had never heard. As a matter of fact, it is altogether probable that a large percentage of the German public has never heard of him either.

Yet it is in line with the tradition of the peculiar office he holds that his name should be prominently mentioned in connection with the fall of a Chancellor, explains the *New York Times*. For when von Valentini, like his immediate predecessor, holds conferences with members of the Reichstag, expresses the opinions of the Emperor, and becomes prominent in the public press, it is practically a sure guess that some one's political head is going to fall.

Rudolf von Valentini is Chief of the Privy Cabinet of the German Emperor. He is not a part of the Government. He is attacked personally, as are the other members of the Privy Cabinet to the Emperor. He seldom makes any official public appearance. His name is rarely mentioned in connection with Governmental affairs. No one knows exactly what he does or how does it.

When the Kaiser has made a personal decision of moment, one of the members of the Privy Council tells the people who ought to know what it is that his Majesty has decided. It is usually the chief who does this, and who becomes thereby the Kaiser's personal representative to carry his word to his Government. That is why von Valentini was in conference with leaders of the Reichstag about likely successors to Michaelis.

Herr von Valentini is quite a humble individual in the German political world. Born October 11, 1855, at Crussow, he held, at the time of his retirement from the reserve army, a commission as First Lieutenant. In 1888 and 1889 he was District Councillor of Hamelin. In 1906 he entered the Privy Cabinet under Lucanus, and in 1908 became acting chief.

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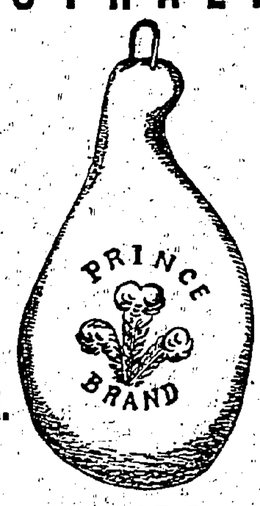

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GENERAL NEWS.

Coal—5,000,000 Tons Less.

Mr. Wardle, for the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons that the output of coal in nine months of last year was about 187,750,000 tons, or 5,000,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1916.

Lady's Stolen Jewels.

A verdict for the defendants was returned in the King's Bench Division in the case in which Mrs. Edith Coombes, a Sidcup lady, sought to recover damages from the proprietors of the Deans Hotel, Oxford-street, London, for the loss of jewellery of the estimated value of £500, which the plaintiff alleged was stolen from her bedroom during her stay at the hotel.

Pensioners' Earnings.

The habit of medical boards of questioning applicants for pensions as to the amount of their earnings is condemned by the Army Council as "contrary to present policy." The physical disablement of soldiers about to be invalided or of pensioners who are being examined for reassessment is to be assessed quite independently of what they may earn.

No Winter Racing.

It was announced recently that, in reply to the deputation appointed by the National Hunt Committee, the President of the Board of Trade had intimated that he was unable to grant facilities for winter racing. He had given the matter the fullest consideration, and feared he could not agree to meetings being held under National Hunt Rules. The deputation, which consisted of three Stewards of the National Hunt Committee, was received by Sir Albert Stanley.

The Luck of Litigation.

The end came recently in the House of Lords to a dispute between two lamp companies, which has been before the Courts for four years. In October, 1913, the Osram-Robertson Lamp Works, Ltd., commenced action against Popes' Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., alleging infringements of an invention of improvements relating to the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps. It was then decided that the defendants had not infringed the patent. The Osram Co. appealed to the Court of Appeal, who upheld the decision of the Court below. The House of Lords by a majority of one allowed the Osram Co.'s appeal.

The Mongolian Plague.

Since the appearance of the plague out-break at Suiyuan, Saiyuan, was reported, the Ministry of the Interior has wired to Tartar General Tsai, asking him to report on the matter, and to organise a commission to prevent an extension of the outbreak. The Ministry has also requested the Ministry of Communications to order the medical officers of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway at Pao Tou and Fung Cheng to make investigations and to devise means to prevent the outbreak from spreading to other places. It is also planning to send out medical experts to establish quarantine stations so that the outbreak may be localised as much as possible.—*Peking Daily News.*

Millionaire Officer's Will.

In the Chancery Division Mr. Justice Younger was asked to decide an interesting point arising under the will of the late Lieutenant A. P. Wernher, and concerning a fund of £1,000,000 bequeathed by the late Sir Julius Charles Wernher. By his will Sir Julius left the income of the fund to his son, the late Lieut. Alexander Pigott Wernher, on his attaining 30 years of age, and gave him a general power of appointment over the fund. Lieut. Wernher, who was in the Welsh Guards, was only 19 years of age when he was killed in action on Sept. 16, 1916. His will was admitted to probate, and the question now was whether the power given by the Wills Act to an "infant" soldier on actual military service to make a valid will extended to the exercise of a general power of appointment. In default of appointment the fund fell into the residue of the estate. Mr. Ogden Lawrence, K.C., contended that it was the intention of the Act that if a man was old enough to fight and die for his country he was old enough to dispose of his property without reservation. Judgment was reserved.

GENERAL NEWS.

"The 7d. Egg."

The 7d. egg is hinted at as a possibility in view of import difficulties, says a London contemporary. But for the moment supplies are coming in fairly well from home sources, and there is not likely at present to be any immediate advance on 4d. In any case, economy demands that new laid eggs should be reserved for invalids only.

Jilted by an Officer.

A Cambridge jury recently awarded £75 damages to a servant girl who claimed to have been jilted by a second lieutenant. They had grown up together in a Cambridgeshire village, where the officer began life as an agricultural labourer. A fete was held by the villagers in his honour when he received his commission. He afterwards wrote to the girl that in his position he could not marry her.

$10,000 for Shanghai Hospitals.

The family of the late Sheng Kung-pao has donated $10,000 to hospitals in Shanghai, which the Municipal Council was asked to distribute, with the proviso that $3,000 should be given to the Tien Oen Dong Church Council, towards the erection of new school premises. The Council has accordingly allocated $4,000 to the General Hospital, $2,000 to the Shantung Road Hospital, and $1,000 to St. Luke's Hospital.

War Prisoners' Rations.

At the Rochford Board of Guardians it was announced that the number in the Rochford prisoners of war camp was about to be increased, owing to the demand for German labour in the neighbourhood. The commandant proposed to increase the camp to 120 men, in order to have 100 at work, owing to the large number of Germans who fell sick. The officer added that it did not matter what a man's nationality was—if proper work was got out of him, he must be properly fed.

Sugar Shortage.

The United States (a recent New York telegram states) is suffering temporarily from a sugar shortage, due primarily to the steps taken by the Administration to ensure that Allied requirements and those of American military establishments shall be met first. Retailers who charge more than 5d. or 5½d. per lb. are to be deprived of supplies from the wholesalers. With the arrival of 100,000,000 lbs. of sugar from Louisiana the shortage will be relieved.

Status of Soldier M.Ps.

Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question, recently stated that the War Cabinet has decided that members of Parliament at present serving should have the choice of serving or remaining in the House of Commons. In view of this decision, and the fact that a Tribunal has held that an M.P. has been elected by his constituents to perform work of national importance, the option is given to members who are not serving to serve or to continue continue their work as members of Parliament.

Margate's Bad Fortune.

The serious financial position of Margate was discussed by the Corporation recently. It was notified that a wholesale issue of rate summonses was imminent. The lack of Government aid was criticised, and it was suggested that the Council should resign en bloc "as a protest against the unbusinesslike methods of Whitehall." The Mayor commented on the unpatriotic attitude of the ratepayers, who, he said, could, but would not, pay their rates. The Council decided to raise loans to the amount of £60,000.

Union with Million Members.

The proposed scheme to amalgamate the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation into one of a million members will not be proceeded with until December, (says the *Daily News* of October 29) when the joint executive committees meet. An official of the Transport Workers' Federation yesterday said: "What we really propose to do is by amalgamation to prevent overlapping in ports where the activities of two unions interfere with, rather than aid, each other. . . . The suggested federation with the miners is entirely in the clouds."

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Our Prisoners in Turkey.

The British prisoners taken by the Turks are interned in various camps throughout Turkey, and no neutral is ever allowed to visit or inspect these camps. A meeting of members was held at the House of Commons, at which Mr. Hume Williams presided, when the following resolution was passed: "This meeting learns with deep regret that the Government has been unable since the House adjourned to do anything to mitigate the sufferings of the British and Indian prisoners in Turkey, and earnestly hopes that immediate and energetic steps will be taken to effect an improvement in their condition." The Central Prisoners of War Committee have sent to Turkey since Jan. 1 last for our prisoners 4,900 parcels, but only 82 have been acknowledged; and 10s. per fortnight has been sent to the prisoners since July 1, but only 28 acknowledgments have been received.

A Modern Daniel.

Passages from the Book of Daniel were quoted in the Scottish Court at Edinburgh recently in what is known as the dream will case. The action is for the reduction of the will of the late Thomas Dunnett, of Wick. At the time of his death no will could be found, but later one of his sons, Daniel Dunnett, said his father appeared to him in a dream and indicated that there was something in the pocket of his clothes. These were searched, and Daniel Dunnett says the present will was found. Counsel for the defence having quoted the passages referred to, Lord Anderson asked, "Do you say it is likely that the modern Daniel may have had a supernatural or divine visitation?" Counsel said, on the contrary, he wanted to distinguish it from a supernatural visitation, and to put it in the category of an ordinary dream. Counsel for the plaintiff said the story of the dream was extraordinary and incredible. He thought it must have been a waking dream—(laughter)—and he described the whole story as a dramatic hoax. Lord Anderson observed that if he decided to set aside the will it would follow that it was a forged document, but he need not find who was the forger. The case was again adjourned.

BLARNEY FOR IRELAND.

Germany Anxious to "Save" Her.

The German saviours of Belgium weep for the wrongs of Ireland, and covet a chance to "save" it too. Germany's latest endeavour to assist the Irish cause takes the form of a monthly magazine, *Irische Blatter*, published in Berlin under the auspices of the "German-Irish Society," whose president is no less a person than Mathias Erzberger, the leader of the Catholic Centre party. The editor of these *Irish Leaves* is George Chatterton Hill, while one of the Society's directors is Mr. St. John Gaffney, sometime United States Consul in Munich.

Why Germany is so keenly interested in Ireland is set forth in the inaugural address of the German-Irish Society which the *Irische Blatter* publishes. It runs, in part:—

"The war has proved that Germany has very few friends. But the Irish have acted as friends at home as well as in the United States, and Germany must not under-estimate the value of Irish friendship. From the beginning of the war, the American-Irish adopted the German cause with enthusiasm and in alliance with the German-Americans conducted a courageous fight for true neutrality. There is no doubt that but for the support of the Irish organisations the politically unorganised German-Americans would have been condemned to impotence.

"The formation of this society is to supply visible proof to the Irish in Ireland as well as in America of German gratitude and German sympathy. The heroic rebellion of 1916 still lives in the memory of all of us. The uprising in Dublin, during which 2,000 armed Irish defied a British force many times their number, evoked a lively interest in Germany toward the Emerald Isle and all its inhabitants.

"The German-Irish Society will devote its energies to re-opening Ireland to the world, and especially to Germany. It will see that the voice of the Irish nation, which has been oppressed and sucked dry by England, again finds expression and generally and in every way will further the development of the Emerald Isle, in the interest of the German as well as the Irish peoples."

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—87 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

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POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

FOR SALE.—No. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.) Apply to:—G. PIERCY, at the above address.

DARKEST STAGE OF WAR.

General Smuts Says Dawn Cannot be Far Off.

After making a tour of the great armament works of Messrs. Vickers and Hadfield at Sheffield recently General Smuts and Admiral Jellicoe were presented with the freedom of the city. Both spoke several times during the day.

General Smuts, replying to a toast at a luncheon at Messrs. Hadfield's works, advised them to keep their eyes on South Africa, where they would see very great developments. "That is God's own country," he said. "We have been at war; we have had disturbances and clashes of arms; we have got over the teething troubles of a young nation, and we are playing a part equal to any other of the nations of the mother country.

"The miracle is that this tremendously important work has been done by men who fought you to the last ditch 17 or 18 years ago. Tens of thousands of our stalwarts of the veldt, men I love to the very soul, went with me and General Botha to South-West Africa. We conquered that country. (Cheers.) Tens of thousands of the same old stalwarts went with me to East Africa and cleared the country except for a small part. (Cheers.)

"You will have to switch off after the war from munitions to ploughshares," General Smuts continued, "and I again say, 'keep your eye on South Africa.'

'I see around me the flags of our Allies who are standing together in the epoch-making struggle which is drawing to a close. Justice and freedom will triumph. With a new world before us and our Allies, in the end Germany and Austria will say we fought a good fight for them and saved their own soul. Through our labours we shall go on until victory is achieved. I do not know how far it is off, and am not a pessimist like some people. I feel that in the darkest hour you should keep your eye open for the dawn.

"We are now in the darkest stage of the war, but what is dark for us is impenetrable blackness for the enemy. All these peace kites that are flying about mean so many indications which herald the dawn which cannot be far off." (Cheers.)

Speaking later at the ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of the city, General Smuts again referred to South Africa.

"Ten years ago, when you gave self-government to the Transvaal and the Free State, it was looked upon as a hazardous experiment here. Five years after the war the British Government—the British people—conceded complete self-government to the people of the Transvaal. It was said at the time, even by a portion of our fellow-citizens in South Africa, 'You are handing over your English people to the Boers; the Boers are a pig-headed, obstinate race, and you are handing over your people to them.'

"You over-ruled those who used that argument. You trusted to the ideals under which you yourselves had been living, to the principles of your own political faith, and those principles have seen you through. (Cheers.)

"We are confronted to-day with an absolutely identical case in regard to the whole world, and if you have faith, that faith will pull you through."

Admiral Jellicoe also spoke at the ceremony.

DRASTIC SURGERY FOR BOOTS.

Girl War Workers Beat All Male Records.

In a factory at the far end of the Old Kent-road the war girl is again beating all records. From all over the country she is sending the soldier shells; down here she is mending his boots—and those who know most about armies have the greatest difficulty in deciding which is the more important mission.

A *Daily News* representative who was shown round this model Government workshop tied two labels bearing the name of the paper on to a pair of boots straight from the front, coated thickly with Flanders mud, with their soles worn through and their toes turned up so that they hardly looked like boots at all. Then he followed them through the wards of the boot hospital till in forty minutes' time they had been completely restored to strength and soundness, a perfect miracle of feminine surgery.

First they were scrubbed in a bath of warm water, then they were dressed with castor oil; then a muscular young woman stripped off heel and fore-sole to be followed a few moments later by a skilful young woman who stripped off the outer skin of the "waist" with the help of a wonderful machine that has been invented during the war.

After this fierce surgery of knife and pincers came the various processes of rebuilding a perfect sole and heel—the best the world produces—the mending of various injuries to the superstructure, the "blocking" into quite a stylish Army shape, and finally the restaining and polishing. Only the labels still attached made it possible to recognise this smart footwear as the dilapidated, useless lump of leather that had been picked out of a pile of similar invalids little more than half an hour earlier.

Over 360 girls have graduated as boot surgeons at this establishment—girls who not long ago were pickle-makers, tailoresses, domestic servants and so on—and they are "smashing" (to quote the factory manager) all output figures hitherto put up by men, whether inside or outside the Army. The other day ten women stripped the soles from 1,000 pairs of boots in a single day—a speed unheard of till they came on the scene. "Stripping" is by far the hardest job of all.

There are very few men on the premises. Practically everything, from cutting the sole leather to packing the finished boots, is done by the war-girl. And the opinion of the Army is that a pair of old boots that have passed through her hands are actually to be preferred to a pair of new boots that have never seen the inside of a hospital.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE "ORION" AND "BROWN-VARDON" PUTTERS.

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INSPECTION INVITED

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NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1918:—

Tuesday	29th January
Friday	22nd February
Wednesday	27th March
Friday	26th April
Wednesday	29th May
Thursday	27th June
Monday	29th July
Thursday	29th August
Friday	27th September
Tuesday	29th October
Thursday	28th November
Friday	27th December

By order of Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Un Kam Wa and her sons, Un Ka Kie, Un Ka Tsun, Un Ka Ku, Un Ka Lau, Un Ka Min and Un Ka Sheung, beg to thank the Hongkong Government for honouring the funeral of the late Mr. Un Kam Wa by the attendance of the Hongkong Police Reserve Corps including the Honourable Mr. C. McI Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse.

They also tender their hearty thanks to their relations, friends and sympathisers for their attendence at the funeral and for the many kind expressions of sympathy and condolences for their sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

The admirable summary of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's 26,000 words' despatch makes, on the whole, very satisfactory reading, and presents a view of the 1917 operations on the Western Front which focusses the many communiques which we have all been reading, making them more intelligible. The outstanding feature in the despatch is that Sir Douglas Haig is able to state that, despite many obstacles which could not possibly be foreseen, and which therefore had just to be accepted and dealt with in the most satisfactory manner, according to the new conditions they created, "there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved." Sir Douglas Haig does not seek to hide the fact that the year's achievements were not precisely what was anticipated, and very lucidly he explains why some of the plans mis-carried. It is most galling to note how often apparently trivial things, such as weather conditions—rain, snow, mud—effectively enforced lulls in the fighting, enabling a "practically beaten enemy" to reorganise and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud constituting his main protection. Such impediments are, of course, beyond the will of the most skilful commanders, the most brilliant officers and the hardiest of warriors. It is the luck of a defensive force against one that is ever seeking to bring about an end to hostilities by means of incessant offensives. Particularly was this bad luck in evidence just subsequent to the Battle of Arras, when, as Sir Douglas Haig now emphasies, the British troops were immensely handicapped by the rain and snow. It is further pointed out that the effect of this in the matter of bringing up the guns before the enemy was able to assemble his reserves "was incalculable." This handicap, we further read, "was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts for a sufficiently long time prior to the Divisions' participation in battles, to enable the drafts to be assimilated into Divisions to be trained." Such are but some of the difficulties encountered in the operations of 1917. No doubt they are but recurrences of what took place in the previous years, and are but to be accepted with as much philosophic calm as we can muster. They are, nevertheless, galling in the extreme, when we bear in mind that but for such impediments the results—thoroughly deserved by the skill and ingenuity shown in the plans and by the gallantry of our troops—would unquestionably have been very different.

From consideration of these matters, it is pleasing to read that Sir Douglas Haig is able to say that without reckoning the possibilities which were opened up by the gains in Flanders, and without considering its effects on other theatres, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved. Though our great general offensives along with the French did not, in consequence of the handicaps referred to, materialise to the extent expected, and the events in Russia and Italy, though since largely discounted, were further impediments, it is eminently satisfactory to note that the fighting from April to November was the longest and most sustained during the war, yielding 50,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and 2,000 machine guns. These are facts that speak eloquently of what Sir Douglas Haig, his subordinate officers and our gallant troops have been doing during the arduous year under review. Sir Douglas Haig pays well merited tributes to the work of the artillery and the Flying Corps, mentioning in connection with the work of the latter that reprisal raids on German towns were carried out whenever the weather permitted. The despatch, even in its condensed form, is well worth serious attention, and we shall look forward to reading it when it reaches us unabridged.

The University Honours.

Our local University was yesterday brought into special prominence on the occasion of its second Degree Congregation, at which His Excellency the Governor, in his capacity of Chancellor of the University, was present, as was also a large number of well-known local residents. The ceremony on this, as on the last occasion, was for the purpose of conferring degrees upon several of the students and Honorary degrees upon certain distinguished gentlemen—in this case, on Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Commissioner at Wei-hai-wei; Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. M. Consul General at Canton, and the Rev. T. W. Pearce, of the London Missionary Society, Hongkong. Our University honoured itself in honouring these gentlemen, for they are thoroughly deserving of such recognition.

Deservedly Honoured.

Particularly pleasing is it to note the presence of Sir James Stewart Lockhart among the recipients. He was, as he stated in his interesting little speech, for twenty-three years—(from 1879 till 1902)—closely identified with the local administration of the Colony, and to-day his name is still very highly honoured, especially by the Chinese in our midst, and his many thoughtful and kindly actions still cause him to remembered gratefully. Mr. Jamieson, as is well-known, is an eminent sinologue and a distinguished member of the British Consular Service in China. During the many troubles which have occurred in the past decade with extraordinary frequency in Canton, Mr. Jamieson had frequently to cope with extremely delicate situations. That he did so with great ability can be truly stated. We are, as many others in the Colony will be, particularly glad to note that one of our fellow townsmen has likewise been honoured, for if, as certainly should be the case, a life-time of devotion to a worthy and a beneficial cause, deserves recognition, then it is right and proper that on such an occasion we should see the name of such an one as the Rev. Dr. Pearce.

The Study of Chinese.

The speeches delivered by the recipients of Degrees were decidedly interesting and to the point. Special emphasis was laid on the desirability of Britishers in the East becoming more closely acquainted with the spoken and written language and the literature of China. Sir James Lockhart particularly pointed out that the sons and daughters of British parents born in China were seldom encouraged to study these matters. That is a fact which no one will dispute, and there is much less excuse in these instances than in cases where Britishers come East after entering upon their business careers. European children born in the East have splendid opportunities for studying the Chinese language, but it is a notorious fact that a very big proportion of them never get beyond the "instruction" which they receive from their amahs. The language barrier has in the past been a distinct handicap to British interests in China, and any scheme of co-operation such as Sir James Lockhart suggested is deserving of the utmost consideration and support. Already the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is doing good work in this connection, and we can only hope that its efforts in this respect are the beginning of even larger activities.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Route March.

All ranks, except those on Patrol Duty on that date, will parade at Central Station on Thursday, January 17, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Helmets will be worn. Inspectors will wear belts and swords, and helmet chains down.

The Ambulance Platoon will parade with stretchers.

DAY BY DAY.

KINGS WILL BE TYRANTS FROM POLICY WHEN SUBJECTS ARE REBELS FROM PRINCIPLE.—Burke.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 59th birthday of Earl Curzon.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0 7/8d.

Children's Play.

On Saturday an entertainment which gives great promise of attracting a large audience, entitled "Cissie in Toy-Land", will be given by children of Quarry Bay in the Taikoo Club Hall. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to charities.

Grief for Dead Soldier Brother.

Because his brother had been killed by the Cantonese while serving with the military in Fukien, a young Chinese student who was being educated at Canton tried to hang himself in a house in Kennedy Road last night. He told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that since his brother had died he had been robbed of all means of support. When the school authorities in Canton knew that he had no money, he was turned out and he had now nowhere to go and nothing to live upon. His Worship explained to him that trying to commit suicide was an offence against the British laws and he was liable to be sent to prison. He would remand the case, however, until defendant had been taken before the S.C.A. and his affairs reported upon.

New Solicitor.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, at the Supreme Court yesterday, moved for the enrolment of Mr. James Malcolm Hall as a Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Mr. Alabaster said that in 1912 Mr. Hall left for England and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on November 1st, 1916. He returned to the Colony in December and before his departure he made arrangements with Mr. Bailey, of Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, of Chancery Lane, with whom he was articled. His papers were on their way from England, but he was anxious to practise without waiting for their arrival. Mr. Hall had joined the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. The Chief Justice intimated that the Law Society did not object to the course being adopted. Recently he had had the pleasure of admitting Mr. Hall's brother to practise in the Supreme Court as a solicitor. He knew their father very well. He hoped that he would be successful in his practise.

IN BELGIUM.

Some Details of German Depredations.

Reuter's Agency has received from a well-informed Belgian source some figures regarding the amount of Germany's indebtedness in Belgium. Dr. Ganghofer, in the *Munchner Neueste Nachrichten*, in February, 1915, estimates that the German requisitions in Belgium in raw material and industrial plant up to that date amounted to £80,000,000. Before December, 1914, the Germans had obtained from Belgian towns and provinces £8,000,000. Since then the regular contributions levied, according to official documents, showed a total of £58,000,00) in August last.

The destruction of public and private property, according to the correspondent of the *North German Gazette* amounted in December, 1914, to £200,000,000. These calculations, based only on official figures and on German estimates, give a total of over £346,000,000. If one takes into account the damage done to Belgian interests through the stoppage of trade and industry and the indemnity to which Belgium is entitled owing to the forcible deportation of 120,000 workers from October, 1916, to January, 1917, and the forced labour inflicted at the present moment on the population in the army zones, it is necessary to add several hundred million pounds to this sum.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY'S DEGREE CEREMONY.

Interesting Speeches by the Recipients.

A Congregation for the conferring of degrees—the second held in the history of the University—was held in the Great Hall of Hongkong University yesterday afternoon, and proved to be a function of great interest. A large number of invitations had been issued, and the assembly, which completely filled the hall, was a very representative one and included most of the well-known residents of the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor, who is Chancellor of the University, was met on arrival by a guard of honour composed of the whole of the Division of the St. John's Ambulance Association, which was formed up under the command of Mr. Ho Leung, Divisional Superintendent of the Victoria Division. Regimental Sergt. Major Bond, of Hongkong Defence Corps, was also on parade. The General Salute having been given, His Excellency inspected the ranks, being accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Edwards.

Prior to the opening of the Congregation, those attending partook of tea and the band of the 25th. Middlesex Battalion, under Bandmaster Laurie Owen, played a pleasing programme of music. By the time the usual procession into the hall was due, the building was completely full. Those who took part in the procession, most of whom were attired in their academic robes, were as follows:—Mr. G. E. Marley, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Revd. C. D. Shann, Revd. E. E. Bryant, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Dr. Lindsay Woods, Mr. E. J. Surman, Dr. T. F. Keyt, Mr. Braybay, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Mr. Trafford, Mr. Walter Brown, Mr Lai Chi Hsi, Mr. Au Tai Tin, Dr. C. Forsyth, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Prof. T. H. Matthewman, Prof. A. G. Warren, Prof. K. H. Digby, Prof. T. Stuart, Mr. Ho Kwong, Prof. W. J. Hinton, Mr. Tso Sin Wan, Dr. D. K. Sethna, Mr. Chan Kang Yu, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. R. M. Gibson, Mr. N. H. N. Mody, Hon Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Rt. Revd. Bishop of Victoria, Rt. Revd. Bishop Pozzoni, H.E. Major-General Ventris, H.H. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Revd. T. W. Pearce, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. Jamieson, C.M.G., Dean, Arts Faculty (Mr. J. D. Wright), Registrar (Mr. A. C. Franklin), Dean, Medical Faculty (Dr. Earle) Dean, Engineering Faculty (Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith), Treasurer (Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Jordan) Pro-Chancellor (Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G.), Vice-Chancellor (Sir Charles Eliott, K.C.M.G.), The Mace Bearer (Mr. I. Day), H.E. The Chancellor. (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.).

Among those whom were noticed to be present in the body of the hall were Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts, and Mrs. Gomperts, Lady Rees Davies, Lady Ho Tung, Lady Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Seng, (of the F.M.S.), Dr. Lim Tee Fung, (representing the Civil Governor of Canton), the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Canton, Rev. and Mrs. Kirk Maconachie, Rev. and Mrs. Copley Moyle, Mesdames Jordan, Wolfe, Chatham, Hallifax, Stabb, Pollock, Ho Fook, Ho Kwong, Irving, Ormiston, Gibson, Misses May, Lockhart, Ventris, Anton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, Mr. and Mrs. Sin Tak Fun, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Counland Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. T. R. Pearce, Mr. H. C. R. Hancock, Col. Chapman, Rev. Fr. Robert, Lt. Col. Crisp, Commander Gibson, Mr. G. Harris, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Surgeon General Dresser, Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and many others.

H. E. the Chancellor formally declared the Congregation open, after which the band played the University Anthem.

As announced previously, there were three candidates for honorary degrees these being Sir James Lockhart (H.M. Commissioner for Wei Hai Wei), Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., (British Consul General at Canton) and the Rev. T. W. Pearce, of the London Missionary Society.

The Candidates Presented.

The candidates were presented by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Charles Eliot), who began by saying that it was a very pleasant thing, in beginning a speech, to be able to announce some good news. On one or two occasions in speeches in connection with the University he had been able to make rather unexpected statements—albiet he must confess that on many occasions the news had been kept back until the auspicious day had arrived. What he was going to tell them now had been an absolute surprise to himself until he entered the University that afternoon. It was that the Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Seng, a Chinese gentleman of the F.M.S., who was spending some time in Hongkong, had most generously promised to give the University a donation of $55,000. (Applause). He was glad that they had applauded so, for the donor certainly deserved their applause and thanks. (Renewed applause). He was able to tell them at the last Congregation that the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook had endowed a school of physiology—(Applause). Since that Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. Chan Kai Ming had given $50,000 each to establish schools of Tropical Medicine and Pathology. The result was that they ought to have a medical faculty as well equipped as any in South China, possibly in the whole of China. (Applause). Further, since the last Congregation, Sir Robert Ho Tung had paid over his benefaction of $50,000 (Applause). and Mr. Liang Shi Ki, who was for a time a guest here, gave a donation of $10,000. He felt sure all would be grateful for the continued interest that was taken in the University. He looked upon it as a very good augury, but if anybody thought that they had got so much money that they did not want any more he felt he must correct that impression. (Laughter). This was an occasion to show gratitude rather than to beg, but these donations, large as they were, did not go to the general funds of the University, for they were for specific purposes, dealing with certain schools, and money had to be provided for Professors to teach. The University's activities were extending considerably. During the past year commercial certificates had been instituted. Young men engaged in commercial pursuits, who could not spare four years in qualifying for a degree, might find it possible to spend two years and take a certificate. They had also opened a department for the training of teachers and were negotiating with the Chinese Government in the hope that they would send them a number of students to train for teaching in Chinese schools. (Applause). His main purpose however, was not to review what had been done during the year but to perform the very pleasing duty delegated to him of presenting to His Excellency the Chancellor the candidates for Honorary Degrees.

The Vice-Chancellor then introduced the candidates. The first was Sir James Stewart Lockhart, (H.M. Commissioner for Wei Hai Wei), regarding whom he said that he was an old friend of His Excellency's and had spent a great part of his career in Hongkong. He fancied he was well known to the greater part of the audience. Sir James was of a type who were scholars as well as administrators, but with his administrative work he need hardly deal. It was known to them all; but he would remind them that Sir James was the author of a Manual of Chinese Quotations, which was very helpful in the study of that difficult language. His work on currency in the Far East was a standard manual. He therefore presented him as eminently fitting for the degree of Doctor of Laws of the Hongkong University. (Applause).

H. E. the Chancellor, then presented Sir James with the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., was next presented, and the Vice-Chancellor said his task was an easy one, because the candidate was not only known to His Excellency the Chancellor but to every one in Hongkong, as the Consul-General at Canton. He had not found time to write books, like Sir James Lockhart, for he had had to spend a good deal of his time in becoming acquainted with the extraordinary procession of officials at Canton. (Laughter.) But he was a very profound Chinese scholar, one of the best in South China. (Applause). Therefore he presented him as one who, both as an administrator and a scholar, was eminently worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce was the other candidate. The Vice-Chancellor said that, like the other two gentlemen, Mr. Pearce was very well known in Hongkong. He thought he had been in the Colony longer than any of the other candidates. He remembered Sir James Lockhart telling him that he came here about the same time as Mr. Pearce, but he thought Mr. Pearce was his senior. He collaborated, he believed, in the *China Review*. Mr. Pearce's missionary activities extended over a long period and people who knew the history of Hongkong better than he (the speaker) did would say that Mr. Pearce had been the life and soul of the London Missionary Society for a number of years. His knowledge of the Chinese language was great and he had made translations into Chinese for them. He (the speaker) had taken one to Peking last summer and showed it to Chinese. Some said it was classical and some said it was not sufficiently classical, but all men were surprised that it was written by a European (Laughter).

After the honourary degrees had been conferred students of the University were presented for their degrees in the faculties of medicine, engineering and arts. They were introduced by Dr. Earle (Medical), Professor C. A. Middleton Smith (Engineering) and Professor J. D. Wright (Arts). The list follows:—

M. B., B. S.—A. O. Marican; B C. Wong, Wong Kwok Kun, Wong Siong Cie, Wong Tak Chuen, Cheung Wing Tai, Chan Chung Sau.

B. Sc. (Engineering). — Au Kim Kwong, S. T. M. Barma, Cheung U Pui, William Hall, Ip Hin Fong, Iu Tak Chung, Lai Hau Chin, Lee Iu Chung, John Morse, Pun In Tai, Saw Whee Song, Tai Tung Pui, Wong Tak Ting, Wong Wai Hung, M. A. Xavier, Yeung Tso Wing, Foo Ping Sheung (First Class Honours.)

Arts (B. A.)—Tahu Sok Hi.

Sir James Lockhart's Speech.

Speeches were then made by the honorary recipients.

Sir James Lockhart said he desired to express, however inadequately, his high sense of the great honour that had been conferred upon him. Though he felt he was not worthy of it he was proud of it, especially as it emanated from the University of a Colony in which he spent his youth and middle age, having served in Hongkong for about 23 years, from the year 1879 to 1902. It was also very gratifying to him that his old friend Mr. Pearce, with whom he lived in Canton in 1880, when they studied Chinese together, and his friend Mr. Jamieson, whom he had known for many years, had been honoured at the same time as himself. Having almost reached the grand climacteric in his stage of life, and having been absent from the Colony for so many years, he felt like Rip Van Winkle revisiting the scenes of former days. Many old friends, also had gone never to return, and the Colony had developed almost beyond recognition. In referring to the study of the

(Continued on page 5).

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Chinese language he said that as they knew, the mercantile community of the Colony and the British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and elsewhere had been giving this matter their attention and had established language schools, which could be attended by those in merchants' and other offices. He was informed that thirty students were now studying Chinese here under the direction of Mr. Pearce, who was Director of the Language School. With such a Director he was certain that good progress was being made. But no attempt seemed to have been made to encourage the large number of their race, the sons and daughters of British parents who were born in China, to keep up their speaking knowledge of the Chinese language which came to them naturally, or to study the written language and literature of China. The consequence of this want of encouragement was that the number of Britishers in China who were able to speak Chinese really well was comparatively very small, and those who had any acquaintance with the written language and literature were still fewer in number, such knowledge as they did possess being anything but profound. It seemed to him that steps should be taken at once to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by encouraging Britishers born in China to study the language, both written and spoken. There should be no difficulty in giving the necessary encouragement and in devising some scheme by which not only those who completed their education in China, but also those who went home to be educated, should be enabled to keep up and extend their knowledge of Chinese. If the University could see its way to take up this matter and act in co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce here, in Shanghai and in other parts of China, and with the School of Oriental Languages recently established in London, he was sure the present state of affairs would soon be remedied. The result would be that through a better knowledge of the language and literature of China British relations with that country would be improved, British interests would be promoted and they and the Chinese would be able to understand each other better, become more intimate and act in closer and more friendly union. He commended the matter to the consideration of the authorities of the University in the hope that it would receive the immediate attention which it so well deserved. (Applause.)

Mr. Jamieson on China's Resources.

Mr. Jamieson, addressing the Congregation, said that in rising to thank the governing body of the University for the recognition which they had been pleased to bestow on him he would like to think that it was not so much recognition of individual merit, of which he was conscious he had very little, but rather a tribute to the service to which he had the honour to belong. He touched at short length on the subject of Chinese literature, mentioning several names of members of the service which would ever be associated with it, and referred to the work of missionaries in this direction, going back over a long period of years, adding that he felt quite sure that if the University had been in existence in those days, it would have been delighted to have honoured the men he had mentioned. (Applause). In these days of good communications and greater facilities of intercourse the rapprochement between east and west was becoming closer every day. The Chinese were taking up with avidity the facilities given them for the study of the languages of the west. Unfortunately they were very far from the stage when they could say that they knew all about China. As the older generation was passing away and becoming superannuated he noticed the falling off in effort. He thought it was very regrettable that valuable old publications should be allowed to disappear. The torch that was lighted by the pioneers was in danger of flickering out and into whose hands could it be placed for future generations? When he saw the large number of youthful Chinese entering on their studies he thought it was to their hands that the torch might be safely committed. He wanted them to bear in mind what an immense field for research China presented. It was an illimitable field and had only been scratched by those who had undertaken the work. He looked to the students there to take up the task. The knowledge obtained within those walls should be turned into useful account not only for China but for the world at large. Even so soon after receiving his degree, he would venture to speak of laws, and he would offer three laws for the students' guidance. The first was that whatever they did they should never lose their grip of their mother country. (Applause). They should never lose sight of the noblest ideals of their race, for these were very high and very noble and worth while living up to. If they failed in this respect they would lay themselves open to the charge of being emasculated individuals. The second law was to beware of that besetting sin which all students who took up western study were prone to, that was lack of perseverance and thoroughness. The third law was always to remember that every human being, no matter to what position he attained, was a pupil until the day he died (Hear, hear).

Another Speech.

The Rev. Mr. Pearce said that Hongkong was in a true and real sense his own country. The great ambition of his life had been to be a prophet—a teacher, revealer and interpreter of the highest things. Now that honour had been conferred upon him by the University of his own country he trusted that it would not be regarded as proof positive that he was no prophet. (Laughter). If any allowed that thought to enter their minds he could assure them that they were wrong, and for himself he would continue with all earnestness to follow his calling and to realise his responsibilities.

After referring to his long friendship with Sir James Lockhart, Mr. Pearce said that perhaps he might be permitted to add a few words concerning the students who had obtained their degrees and were going forth from the University. "Our kindly thoughts go with them. We all greatly desire their well being and success in the callings they have chosen. They are to be the inspired prophets of our civilisation and education and of our commercial and industrial life. The question I will leave with you is often in my mind. It is not one that I can readily answer: Do we not, in these times of movement and change need to consider carefully the orientation of our relations with students trained in our colleges and universities? Does not that orientation sometimes admit of improvement? Can we not give to them the advantage of clearer insight into our minds, purposes and methods, bestow on them a fuller confidence and in imagination and sympathy put ourselves in their places? By offering them special preparation, which it was not the province of the University to bestow, we might open the way for them in their future careers and they in their turn would open a wider way for us in our relations with their country. To the extent to which we are able to do this wisely and with attention to the future in our relations with China will good things come to Hongkong, to China and to all the nationalities represented among the students of this university. And by so doing we shall best honour this great institution and recompense its far-seeing and generous benefactors." (Applause.)

His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the Congregation closed, and hearty cheers were given as the procession left the hall.

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CHINESE UNREST.

Horrors in West Honan.

Depicting the terrible conditions prevailing around Kingtsekwan, the correspondent of the *Central China Post*, on December 15, writes thus:—

Around here homesteads and hamlets are nightly going up in flames. Human beings and live stock, as well as the harvestings, are being burnt. The brigands are laying waste the countryside and no one dares to resist them; there is no attempt to capture any so long as the civil magistrate releases them for fear of revenge. Sechuanhsien was garrisoned by a brigand and his band but after he perpetrated several atrocities the right to execute was taken from him. To equalise matters the right to shoot brigands was also taken from the military officer—a good man—at Kingtsekwan and he was ordered to pass his prisoners over to the civil magistrate. As instructed he handed over a ruffian well known for his depredations, and he was immediately set at liberty and went and captured a farmer whom he held to ransom for a thousand taels. The family could only pay him five hundred so he shot the farmer.

A still more notorious desperado was caught by the military and handed over to the magistrate who shortly set him at liberty. Finding a movement amongst the people in his preserves to organise self-defence he came on the scene one night with a gang to burn and slay. Seventeen people in one village were done to death. One boy of eight years of age was shot and a woman big with child was shot in the stomach. Labour pains ensued and the woman died in the morning. The brigand left the scene threatening that if there was any more self-defence nonsense he would return and not leave a dog to bark or a cock to crow in the district.

The matter was reported to the magistrate, who promised to look into it but has done nothing.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. Royal Engineers.

The following will represent the Club in the above League match on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. Gray, Lieut. Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lieut. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme-Thomson and R. P. Thornfield.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Hongkong, 9th January, 19 8.

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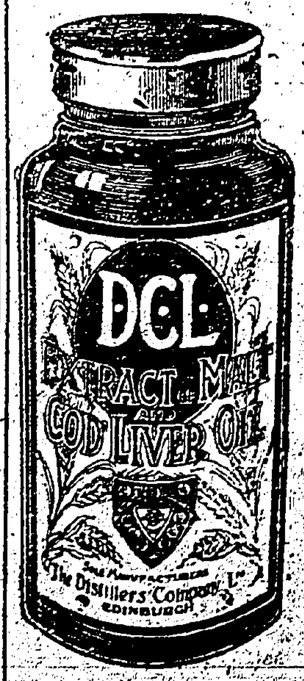

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	§Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu	T. 16,000	TUES., 5th Feb., at 11 a.m.
	§Iyo Maru Capt. Takaco	T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Feb at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki	T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuruya	T. 8,000	MONDAY, 14th Jan.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi	T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Jan.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	13,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	12th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	13th Jan. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	13th Jan. at d'light.
TTAO, W'WEI & DALNY	Holhow	14th Jan. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong January 10, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap ...	Java & M'sar	in port	13th Jan.	Kobe
Tjikini	Java	21st Jan.	27th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjimanoek	Amoy	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES., 15th Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 11th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Sun., 13th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Tues., 15th Jan. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accomodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Holhow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Darn.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Fifty Japanese Ships.

A Washington telegram says:—It is stated here that in return for permission to export 150,000 tons of ship plates to Japan, the Japanese Government will release for Allied traffic 50 vessels that are now in process of construction. A few weeks ago Japanese shipping interests secured licences for the export of structural steel shaped, and in the hope that the embargo on plates would be raised in favour of Japan a quantity of plates for the Orient was stored for eventual shipment, so there will be little delay in the despatch of these supplies.

The Advance in American Freights.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have been conferring with each other to decide on the date for carrying into effect the advance in American freight rates on the return voyage recently permitted by the Government, as already reported. As a result of the conference, it was decided that the increased freight tariff be charged by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Katori-maru sailing from Seattle on December 26th, by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha on the Tenyo-maru, due to leave San Francisco on December 10th, and by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Manila-maru sailing from Seattle on December 20th.

Norwegian Ship Lost and Rich Cargo.

The Norwegian steamship Thor, with a $,000,000 cargo, which sailed from San Francisco for the Orient on November 1, foundered about 900 miles due north of Honolulu. Captain O. A. Hansen, master of the freighter, and 15 members of the crew, reached Honolulu in a lifeboat. Another lifeboat with other members of the crew, is missing, according to the latest Honolulu newspapers. The storm that sent the Thor to the bottom of the Pacific had been raging for almost two weeks, crippling the steamship Tunica, which limped into Honolulu from Manila, and disabling other staunch craft. Captain Hansen and the other survivors of the Thor wreck suffered terribly from exposure to cold and rain in the open boat in which they made their way to Honolulu. The skipper expressed the hope that the other lifeboat is afloat and that his men are steering for Honolulu. The Thor was under charter to W. R. Grace & Co. of Honolulu, and was on her second voyage to Oriental ports. For about nine years she was operated up and down the American coast as a collier by the Western Fuel Company. The cargo was coffee, steel, cotton, automobiles and manufactured commodities of many kinds. The vessel was build in England and was owned by William Wilhelmsen of Tonsberg, Norway. The crew was shipped by the Norwegian Consul here, and with two exception Norwegians.

Japan's Foreign Charters.

After the promulgation of the Wartime Shipping Control Law, the Japanese authorities, controlled the chartering or selling of Japanese vessels in a manner which suggested that they were practically forbidding all such transactions. As a matter of fact, the only transactions permitted were the chartering of a few Japanese steamers to the French authorities, and permission was only given after long delay. In other cases no permission was given at all, even though the prospective charterer or buyer was of British or Allied nationality. As a result, Japanese shipping men refrained from entertaining any foreign offers, except those involving the interests of the French authorities, until the impression began to obtain, following the recent breaking-off of Japanese-American negotiations on the iron and tonnage question, that the enforcement of the Wartime Shipping Control Law would thereafter be moderated. Whether this impression was correct or not, permission for certain Japanese vessels to be operated between foreign ports was given much more promptly than before, while a charter-party with a British merchant has now been permitted for the first time since the operation of the Shipping Control. This refers to the Manyei-maru, 4,0 0 tons dead weight, owned by the Mitta Kisen., which has been chartered through Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. to a Bombay merchant for one year, to be delivered this month. The charter rate is Y40 per ton for service east of Suez including Mauritius.—Japan Chronicle.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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Monthly Services:—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "'s JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th January.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 6th February.
For freight and passage apply to:—
York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1918.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Baring J H
Baring Mrs Z
Baxter Mr & Mrs H A
Baxter Master
Baxter Capt J
Bellios Mrs E R
Bell C D J
Birbeck E J
Birrell J D
Braddell Mr & Mrs R
Brand Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Browell W G
Burns N
Bunren Mr & Mrs A J van
Biberg Capt
Bouet Mr & Mrs A. L
Calderon L A
Carpmael Miss
Carpmael Mr & Mrs
Capern E A V
Cole Plunkett Mrs R B
Coronel Mrs J
Cowles Mr & Mrs J T
Clarke Miss M
Davidson Mr & Mrs J L
Renault Madam E
Genjoen M
Gaither R H
Goulbourn V
Gould Mr & Mrs J
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Green J R
George Mr & Mrs H
Hall Capt T P
Hall Robt Mr & Mrs
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Hobson R F
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Paul
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Hoppenworth W E
Hooper A Shelton
Hicks A
Horne E
Hanlo B
Innes Capt & Mrs R
Jacobsen Miss E
Jones Mrs E B
Joseph E M
Journel Mr & Mrs R de
Journel Miss G de
Journel Miss H de
Jolliffe Mrs M
Jones Walker F W
Jelstrup Mrs
Jeppesen J
Keyt Dr F T
Kino Mr & Mrs T H
Lander Mr & Mrs
Larsen Capt T L
Lusignan P de
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Lavallee G G
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Little Colborne
Longfield S
Ludin G
Lewis Mr & Mrs A Lopes J M
Maitland Mr & Mrs F
Maslin H E
May G H
Macdonald Major & Mrs D
Marriott Dr & Mrs O
McIntosh Mr & Mrs
Mereoki J
Moulder A B
Mugliston Mr & Mrs G
McInnes C
MacMillan W
McIntosh Capt & Mrs W
Menezes Mr & Mrs F de
Nicolson J S
Neeson Mr & Mrs W P
Oldman Mrs J R D
Ozorio Dr & Mrs G
Pincella Miss
Potts P C
Pritchard Mrs B
Pringle W J
Ray E H
Reay Miss F
Riechelman F
Riechelman D
Rodrigues D
Robinson Capt A
Ritchie D
Riach G
Ramsden K C
Simmons F B
Slade Mrs A
Spiers A W P
Stalker J
Star A W van de
Stoneham H F
Seybt C E
Schener S H
Steep Mrs J J
Templeton C P
Tyson Capt F N
Thompson F G
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Kay C
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Giles E J
Gilling J C
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Haywood G R
Hoy A W T
Irwin J
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
James B
Kincaid P B
Kilbee Mrs L
Lishman Mrs
Legge Mrs B
Matano D
McAinsh Mr & Mrs
McGee Mrs
Morley W
McTavish H M
Masterman R
Neilson E A
Passmore Mrs W C
Richardson Mr & Mrs C E
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Sherwin H M
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Stewart Mrs
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Lammert Mr & Mrs J
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Ward Lt Col John M P
Wetton Mr & Mrs S E

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Cappleman D E
Carleton Vice Consul & Mrs A E
Congdon J H
Dillon Capt & Mrs F M
Dunbar L
Filkins Miss D
Forbes A
Haskett G H
Keating Dr Thomas F
Knight Dr & Mrs P L
Logan Mr & Mrs W
Partington Dr & Mrs T B
Pelham Lt Col. & Mrs J Thursby
Powell Comd & Mrs A D S
Rolfe Capt P H
Sachse Mrs G A
Sanger R
Scott Holman
Shaw Mr & Mrs J A
Stackhouse J W
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Rowlands Mrs Bowen
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Strock Mr & Mrs
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Stewart R
Thom Wm
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Tucker Mr & Mrs
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, Jan.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	12, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	13, Jan.
Shanghai	Shengking	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Haiphong	Taisang	J. M. Co.	13, Jan.
Swatow and Bangkok	hinhua	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Tsingtao, Weihaiwei & Dalny	Hoihow	B. & S.	14, Jan.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Jan.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Shanghai	Koonshing	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
Java and Singapore	P Juliana	J.C.J. L.	17, Jan.
Shanghai	Singkiang	B. & S.	17, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	18, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	22, Jan.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	22, Jan.
Java	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	24, Jan.
Shanghai and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	24, Jan.
Java and Singapore	Wilis	J.C.J. L.	26, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	27, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	5, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Rembrandt	J.C.J. L.	9, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	19, Feb.
Java and Singapore	Goentoer	J.C.J. L.	23, Feb.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
SAILINGS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST
End of January.
Middle of February.
For FREIGHT and general information apply to —
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THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
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NOTICES.

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For Particulars, apply to—
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NOTICE

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box is 421.
Our Telephone No. 1908.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on January 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	45ft. 2in. Below overflow	24ft. 0in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	28ft. 2in. Below overflow	25ft. 1in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	18ft. 2in. Below overflow	6ft. 4in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	21ft. 2in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	37ft. 5in. Below overflow	39ft. 0in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	41ft. 1in. Below overflow	28ft. 5in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	124.06	211.90
Tytam Byewash	nil.	.57
Tytam Intermediate	107.71	7.58
Tytam Tuk	182.25	248.01
Wong-nai-chung	1.89	.95
Pokfulam	20.85	10.15
Total	430.16	479.10

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1916	1917	
Consumption	176.25	171.89	M. gallons
Estimated population	266,719	270,319	
Consumption per head per day	14.0	2.05	gallons

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a supply was given by public street fountains only, during December 1916. Constant supply in all districts during December 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	7ft. 7in. Below overflow	8ft. 0in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	278.05	274.40

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1916	1917	
Consumption	36.76	42.18	M. gallons
Estimated population	91,800	101,000	
Consumption per head per day	17.9	13.0	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. CHINA left that port for the Orient on Saturday, December 22nd, and is due to arrive here on or about January 30th, 1918.

BULGARS AND SEPARATE PEACE.

Fear of German Treachery at the Final Conference.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—While Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria have been exchanging assurances at Sofia of the unshakable loyalty of Bulgaria and Germany to each other, and of the permanent nature of the alliance of the two countries, Bulgarian agents abroad have been endeavouring to get into touch with the Entente Powers on the subject of peace and subsequent relations.

Their efforts are declared to be inspired by apprehension that Germany and Austria-Hungary, particularly the latter, may not be over-zealous in defending Bulgaria's interest at the peace conference, as well as by a desire on Bulgaria's part to escape from revolving to an exclusively German orbit after the war.

The Associated Press correspondent is able to report that a Bulgarian representative recently sought and obtained an opportunity in a neutral European capital to lay before the Entente governments the special desires of his country with regard to a peace settlement, and in a one-sided conversation explained Bulgaria's aspirations to regain an independent political status as soon as the war was concluded, and resume cordial relations with the Entente Powers. As the case was presented, in short, the Central Europe idea of an economic league in which Bulgaria would play a comparatively minor role does not appeal to the Bulgarian mind.

Attempts also are being made to get before the public in America and in the Entente countries a defence of Bulgarian pretensions to Macedonia and the Dobrudja, the suggestion even being openly made from the Bulgarian side that Serbia should be compensated with Austrian territory, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, a suggestion which is pointed to as illustrative of the attitude of many Bulgarians toward their own allies.

The correspondent recently has heard of considerable ill-feeling between the Bulgarians and their allies. Complaints are made that Bulgarian divisions were compelled to march long distances on foot while favoured German troops rolled past them in trains, this favouritism exciting particular bitterness on the part of a select Bulgarian division from the capital.

The German attempt to maintain control of Bulgaria's single coal field has excited much unfriendly comment also in Bulgaria. Field Marshal von Mackensen is charged with favouring the Rumanians at Bulgarian expense.

Furthermore, the press controversy in certain German and Austrian newspapers, in which the Serbian claims to parts of Macedonia were defended, apparently has left an indelible impression of distrust on Bulgarian public opinion, an impression which the public declarations of the German Minister and the interchange of cordial telegrams between German and Bulgarian statesmen seems to have been unable to efface. *N. Y. American.*

CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENAVY"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. on the 12th January, 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damage packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 12th January, 1918, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barker, W.C., Hongkong Hotel, from Brooklyn.
Chanshee, from Darwin.
Cheongcheong, from Bangkok.
Elwin Carlton, from Singapore.
Hopon Rue Taytauchaung, No. 147, from Cholon.
Koohung, Wingon, from San Francisco.
Kow Yew Kye, Kungnap St., from Singapore.
Liangtai, c/o Swire, from Shanghai.
Mayeda Matsubara, from Taipeh.
Mugchow, 67, Queen Street, from Calcutta.
Sheldon, c/o American Consul, from New York.
Sunwingchong, from Victoria B.C.
Vacher, from Namdinh.
Ward, Alfred, H.M.S. Tamar, from Plymouth.
Woyon, from Vancouver.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918.

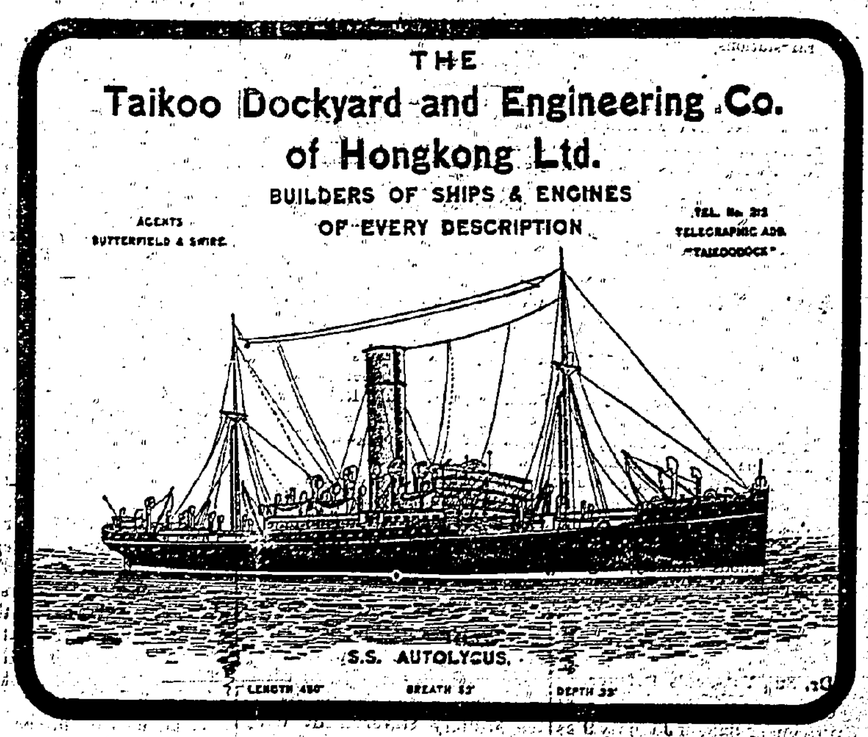
The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Hoachinglong, 3, Store Sosan Street, from Amoy.
Shunbingloong, from Shanghai.
Urgent, Tamonmaru, from Kobe.
Neeleecheang, from Shanghai.
Yungtailoong, Tungshunlu, from Shanghai.

T. ERING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AGENTS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TEL. No. 212
TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOODOCK"



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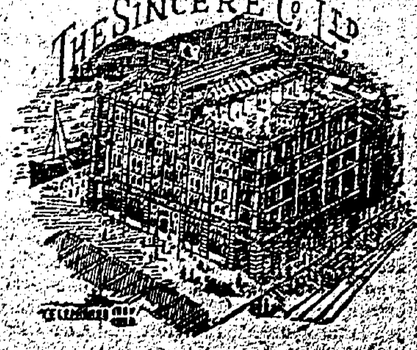


REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

Another Inexcusable German Crime.

London, January 9.

The Admiralty announces that the British hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at midnight on January 4, whilst coming from Gibraltar. All the wounded were saved, but three Lascars belonging to the crew are missing. The Rewa was displaying all lights and markings as required by the Hague Convention, and was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone delimited by the Germans.

Later.

The sinking of the Rewa must be regarded as another inexcusable crime. When the vessel was struck, everyone worked with a will. It was a difficult task transferring the wounded to the boats and patrol ships, which speedily arrived. The survivors were landed and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, who were quickly sent to hospital.

GERMAN BARRED ZONE EXTENDED.

London, January 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin official message announces an extension of the German barred zone around the hostile points on Cape Verde Island and Dakar with the adjoining costal region, also the barred zone around the Azores has been extended to Madeira. Neutral vessels in harbour in the zone will not be attacked if they proceed to free sea by the shortest route by January 18. A sufficient period of grace will be allowed to neutral ships entering the zone unknowingly.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, January 9.

The *Times* says it is understood that Lord Reading will remain Lord Chief Justice and Sir Francis Bertie will remain at the Embassy in Paris. The Government has no immediate intention of appointing a successor to Sir George Buchanan. The suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain will be appointed to a diplomatic post is without foundation.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

London, January 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's despatch is sympathetically commented upon as a strong defence of his record and as striking evidence of the spirit and tenacity of the troops and the necessity for ample reinforcements.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

London, January 9.

A message from Cairo states that Mr. Roland Storrs, C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem in succession to Borton Pasha, who is in ill-health.

NEW ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.

London, January 9.

The Admiralty announces that Mr. Arthur Francis Pease has been appointed Second Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The new appointment is to deal with increased administrative work.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, January 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: An enemy local attack, supported by flammenwerfer, gained a footing in the trenches eastward of Bullecourt, but a counter-attack restored the line. Eighteen Germans were taken prisoner. Our aeroplanes last evening bombed Houlers and Courtrai rail-stations.

The Griesheim Explosion.

London, January 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says: The whole western front is in the grip of wintry weather and a blizzard is now raging. A letter found on a dead German relates that the great explosion at Griesham recently was followed by a huge fire, which spread rapidly, causing an explosives shed to be blown skyhigh. Numbers were killed and the disaster caused many inhabitants of Griesheim to flee to Frankfort.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

London, January 9.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd states that both the Bolshevik and the Soviet official newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as a "plan" to make Russia pay for a peace which would be advantageous to Allied imperialists, by enabling the latter to strike a bargain at the expense of Lithuania, Courland and Poland.

The "Westminster Gazette" in commenting on this points out that the Bolsheviks, having dismantled the army and entered into peace negotiations in the teeth of the pact of London, cannot expect the Allies to sustain their cause by methods—namely, fighting—which the Bolsheviks repudiate.

CANTON NEWS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Defence.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 9 as follows:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen invited the leaders of every party and every society to a tea party in the Generalissimo's building on the afternoon of the 9th inst. Dr. Sun, after thanking the guests for coming, referred to the bombardment on the night of the 3rd inst. He said that the patience of the Military Government was exhausted before the firing was ordered. It was not done to effect the Tuchun, but for justice. He personally had not any bad feelings against the Tuchun, who was now coming to his senses and would do everything in future according to the public will. The armies in Kwangtung were at present too many and were a burden to the gentry. Therefore the Military Government had decided to despatch an expeditionary army so that the burden could be reduced and the power of the Military Government daily developed. In conclusion, he said that the Tuchun had now recognised the Military Government, hoping that the whole inhabitants of Kwangtung would follow suit, then the Constitution might be protected. After some speeches by Wu Ting Fang and Ching Pik-kwong, it was decided to convene a general meeting to support the expeditionary army scheme, and also consider measures for protecting the peace of Kwangtung in future.

Admiral Ching, owing to strong persuasions made by many important persons, has allowed the two commanders of the gunboats which fired guns on the city not to be shot. He will convene a court martial to deal with the case.

SHORTAGE OF WHISKY.

The Reason for the High Price.

The shortness of the whisky supply has caused a rapid advance in prices, notwithstanding which dealers in the spirit, wholesale and retail, complain of their inability to meet the demands of customers. The wholesale firms—some, at any rate—now make it a rule not to supply single bottles except to regular customers, and the regular customers have to be content with a 50 per cent. reduction in their purchases as a compared with those of last year.

The head of a leading Manchester firm recently told a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* that there are many causes of the increase in prices. "The panic prices paid," he said, "at London auction sales have accelerated matters latterly, but I think that the main influence is that holders, for their own use especially, have been safeguarding their future supplies as far as possible, for you must remember that there was very little whisky available to the trade last year. This year there will be none. Again, stocks in the hands of brokers and dealers are held up because of the excess profits tax. It does not pay them to sell whisky and hand over four-fifths of the profit to the Government. There is also the requirement of three years' maturity. If you buy whisky to-day one year old you must keep it in bond for two years. Consequently when the liquor is released you must allow for the interest on capital and for wastage. In my opinion, if the trade had been permitted to distil and bond average quantities last year and this year there would have been no crisis. To attribute the crisis to outsiders creating a 'corner' is nonsense, and shows a complete want of knowledge."

MR. BIRRELL ON BOOKS.

Reopening of the Gladstone Library.

Mr. Birrell had a subject after his own heart when he declared the Gladstone Library again open for use after its removal from the old National Liberal Club quarters at Whitehal to the Westminster Palace Hotel.

It was a chat about libraries rather than a speech, and contained only a distant echo of politics—as when Mr. Birrell spoke of himself as "a wounded spirit" who, having determined never to stand for Parliament again, might be spared the duty of public oratory; and when he pointed to the removal of the library from the banks of the Thames as proof that evictions occur at Westminster as well as in Ireland.

"Never," Mr. Birrell urged, "cut yourself adrift from a library. I think everybody should dedicate some small part of each day to a good book—Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' 'Tristram Shandy,' or what you will. That will enable you to judge for yourself when you take up a new book whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. You can only do this by keeping the taste going. If you don't read a good book for 30 years—and I am afraid that may be the position of some of you—at the end of the 30 years you will not be able to tell a good book from a bad one."

In memory of the occasion Mr. Birrell was asked by Mr. Fisher Unwin, a member of the Library Committee, to accept the original of a cartoon by Sir F. Carruthers Gould (who is chairman of the committee) which was published when Gladstone opened the library in May, 1888. The library, which now consists of 23,000 books and over 30,000 pamphlets, has been rehoused most satisfactorily in a fine room facing Westminster Abbey.

The Mikado's Gift.

The Emperor of Japan has donated £10,000 to a Japanese Y. M. C. A. effort which is to be made amongst the soldiers at the fighting fronts in Europe.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In his characteristically delightful address at the National Liberal Club recently, Mr. Birrell described himself as "a long-suffering and case-hardened Londoner." One does not readily think of the author of "Obiter Dicta" in that role, partly, one may suppose, because a great man of letters belongs to no one time or place, partly because Mr. Birrell's political associations have never been with a London constituency. The charm of his address is quite beyond reproduction, but those who have read Mr. Birrell can realise what a talk by him on books would be. One aphorism at least deserves to be put on record. "The man who has never read a serious book for 30 years—and (with a benignant glare round the room) I believe some here never have—at the end of 30 years cannot tell a good book when he see it."

* * *

The new Gladstone Library, which Mr. Birrell was declaring open—or rather re-opened after its transfer from Whitehall place—has attractions beyond all expectation. In some respects it is actually an improvement on the library in the old clubhouse. There all the books were in one spacious room. Now the library consists of a suite of four adjacent rooms which, without complicating the arrangement of the volumes, offer increased facilities for quiet and seclusion—which is what anyone who uses a library seriously chiefly needs.

* * *

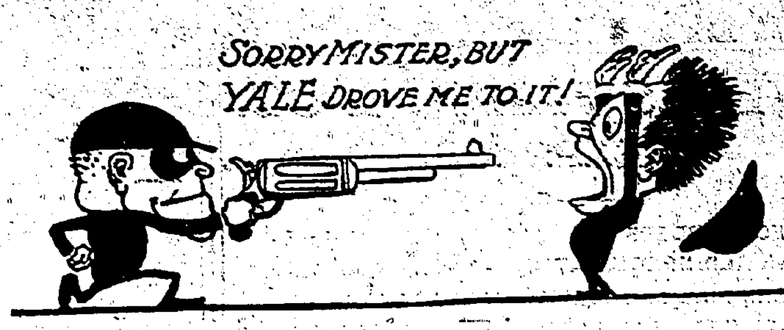
Parliamentary precents seem to be going by the board very generally, a thing not perhaps remarkable in view of the abandonment of the cardinal principle of Cabinet government itself. Sir Eric Geddes would have greatly shocked the House of Commons that we once knew by reading his speech. Mr. Speaker Peel in 1885 even deprecated the reading of a letter from Mr. Gladstone on a certain Bill, on the ground that it was an attempt to carry on debate proxy. When Michael Davitt was reading his maiden speech (he wrote neatly with his left, and only, hand) attention was promptly called to the rule: and Mr. Ginnell, of course, has been repeatedly in hot water for breaking this among other rules. The rule itself is quite simple: a member may refresh his memory by referring to notes, but may not read his speech. "Any other rule," says May, "would be at once inconvenient and repugnant to the theory of debate." In the Lords breach of it is more common. Lord Kitchener always read his speeches.

* * *

The announcement that the Cabinet have decided definitely to adopt the Whitley Report as the basis for their programme of industrial reconstruction may perhaps have the effect of emphasising the fact that Mr. Malcolm Sparkes, the prime author of the Whitley scheme, still remains imprisoned as a conscientious objector. It is thought to be more to the country's good to keep him in Wormwood Scrubs than to set him to the reconstruction work on which his abilites have already been expended to such purpose. According to "Sardonyx," in the *New Statesman*, Mr. Lloyd George is the one obstacle in the Cabinet to other treatment of men like Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Hobhouse.

* * *

Among the Labour Party candidates at the next General Election there are likely to be ten or a dozen medical men pledged to support a programme of State Medical Service. The matter has not been definitely settled, but active negotiations are proceeding between a body of doctors, several hundred strong, who hold advanced political views—a number of them being members of the Fabian Society—and the Labour Party executive. The idea is, of course, intimately connected with the establishment of a Ministry of Health, upon the necessity for which everybody seems to be agreed, and medical men employed in the new State service would aim at being what Sir Bertrand Dawson called the other day "health leaders of the community."



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For half a century every Yale lock, every piece of Yale hardware, every Yale Product, has been made to serve perfectly its own specific use.

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AGENTS

YALE Locks and Hardware

NOVEL STREET PROBLEMS.

Fittings to Supply Gas, Electricity, and Petrol to Vehicles.

A street traffic problem of great interest will soon demand solution, says a Home paper.

The London Commissioner of Police has intimated to Kensington Borough Council that the question as to the supply to motor vehicles on the road of fuel, water, and power from mechanical fittings on the public highway is engaging his attention, and he says that it is likely to demand urgent attention after the war, when motor traffic, especially the heavy variety, will increase in volume.

He points out that advertisements are appearing of installations for the supply of petrol by a flexible hose from a standpipe on the foot-way, and that power for electric vehicles can be supplied in the same way, and that doubtless attempts will be made to secure permission from local authorities to charge vehicles from plugs by the roadside. Similar facilities are likely to be asked for the running of petrol engines and ordinary coal gas.

The Commissioner mentions that whatever may be the merits of such a system, there may be a great objection to it, even if an inevitable result were not the congregation of vehicles at any particular spot, unless the places have been selected after the most careful consideration. Supplies of energy demand to have installation in main roads where there is the greatest volume of traffic and where the greatest demand may be anticipated. In most districts where there is appreciable pedestrian traffic the pavements are already too narrow to meet the present demand. Public service requirements involve a portion of these congested pavings being utilised in various directions for lamp posts, pillar-boxes, sign-posts, &c., and he is of opinion that any further encroachment on their limited space for what are private, although in many cases useful, purposes should be jealously regarded. He considers that the question should be considered in all its bearings as soon as possible, in order that a definite policy may be formulated before the conclusion of the war.

COURT PAINTER INTERNED.

A Society Sensation.

Mr. Philip Alexius Laszlo de Lombos, the well-known Court painter, has been interned under an order signed by the Home Secretary.

A call at his house at Palace Gate, Kensington, elicited the information that he and his family had been taking their customary holiday in the country since July. Nothing was known at the house about his internment.

Mr. Laszlo de Lombos was born at Budapest in 1869. In 1900 he married the sixth daughter of the late Mr. H. Guinness, Burton Hall, Stillorgan, co. Dublin, and has five sons.

In addition to his house at Palace Gate he has a studio at West House, Campden Hill Road, and has been a well-known figure in London society. In 1899 he was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Salon for a portrait of Prince Hohenlohe, and the following year one for a portrait of Pope Leo XIII. These, together with his paintings of King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, the King of Portugal, the Kaiser, and ex-President Roosevelt are amongst his best known works.

Decorations have been showered upon him. He was made a member of the Victorian Order in 1910, and was ennobled by the Emperor of Austria two years later. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella la Catholica, and of the Orders of Jesus Christ of Portugal, the Hohenzollern House, and the Royal Greek Saviour, a Knight of the Austro-Hungarian Order of the Iron Cross, a Chevalier of the Order of Pius IX., and belongs to the Order of the Prussian Crown (second class). Both Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Grand Duke of Hesse have conferred upon him the Order of Art and Science. At Barcelona in 1911 he received the golden medal at the International Art Exhibition and its diploma of honour the following year.

It is understood that he has entered an appeal against his internment.

FOOTBALL.

Staff & Depts. v. Middlesex Res.

This Second Division match was played at the Happy Valley yesterday and resulted in a win for the Staff and Depts. by 2 goals to love. Play was of a very even character, the Middlesex putting up quite a good game. The latter now occupy the bottom position of the League table.

The Royal Engineers meet the Hongkong Football Club in a League match on Saturday, on the Club Ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off 4 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by:—Clarke, Blumfield and Lucas, Charters, Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hortop, and Pascall.

OUR GIRLS NEED RED BLOOD.

The bright red colour of blood is caused by the presence in it of millions of tiny red corpuscles. It is these little bodies that carry nourishment from the blood to the tissues. They also cause the glow of health in cheeks and lips.

When a girl's blood is deficient in these red corpuscles, she not only becomes pale, but her body is undernourished, her weight is usually reduced, and as her nerves share in the general starvation, some form of nervousness follows. When the blood is improved in quality the tissues are better nourished and all the functions of the body are better performed.

When the blood looks red corpuscles it is a scientific fact that a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills will cause them to increase. This can be demonstrated by a microscopic examination and anyone can prove it by looking in a mirror, for an increase in red blood shows quickly in the cheeks and lips and especially in the lining membranes of the eyelids.

"Plain Talks" is a booklet, full of useful information for every mother and every growing girl. It will be sent free if you address a post card asking for a copy to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day, getting a supply from any dealer, and, taking care to avoid substitutes, or post free one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00 from the above address.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hawaiian Sugar.

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal-year ends September 30, and estimates of sugar shipped to include the harvest of 1917 as of September 30, gives a total of 594,314 tons, 2 000 pounds per ton. The 1917 crop estimate as of June 30, 1917, was 637,182 tons, but up to September 30 the plantations were more than 41,000 tons behind the estimates. This was partly due to drought this year, many plantations depending largely upon rainfall for their irrigation, or upon fluming water from mountains. The plantations that had derrick wells and pumps got along very well.

The War and Cheese.

While Europe is retaining nearly all of the cheese that it manufactures for its own pressing needs, Argentina has turned to cheese making on a large scale, and is now placing important quantities in the United States. In August, 1917, that country delivered 448,000 pounds in this country, and in September 379,500 pounds. These figures do not approach those imports from Europe before the war, but they are interesting in view of the fact that during the entire year 1916 not a single pound of cheese came from Argentina. During the fiscal year 1914, the last year before the war, the United States bought 63 800,000 pounds of cheese from Europe—26,500,000 from Italy, 22,500,000 from Switzerland, 5,500,000 from France, 3,700,000 from Holland, and smaller amounts from other countries. The average monthly imports from Europe were about 5,300,000 pounds. In August, 1917, exactly 99 pounds of European cheese were imported. Italy supplied this small amount. In September only 1,222 pounds came from Europe. More cheese is being exported than imported. In September 2,000,000 pounds were sold abroad and this quantity was distributed to more than 50 countries. England took the bulk of it, 1,700,000 pounds, Cuba 109,000 pounds, and Mexico 39,000 pounds.

Scotch Woollens.

The position of the South Scotland woollen industry was abnormal and difficult in 1916 Orders were plentiful, the bulk of the output being taken by the Government. The home demand was comparatively light. Of ordinary tweed cloth an increased proportion was exported to the United States and the British colonies, and a fair quantity to the allied countries. The exports included worsted makes, fine cheviots and Saxonies, and mixtures. There was no decided run of any particular shade or quality; merchants had to take what the manufacturers could give them. It is questionable whether the result of the year's trade was satisfactory to manufacturers, as wools advanced greatly in price, wages rose, and manufacturing requisites all cost much more. Spinners were overburdened with orders and fell behind with deliveries, owing to the scarcity of male labour. Prices of yarns increased with the advance in wool, in some cases rising 50 per cent. The trade conditions were unprecedented. Before the war all spring goods from 13 ounces per yard up to 17 ounces had to be delivered before February or March, and winter goods from 19 ounces upward before August or September; but under the new conditions importers took deliveries when they could get them, and in April, May, and June, 1916, manufacturers booked orders for spring goods to be be delivered in March-June, 1917.

Enormous Aeroplane Plant.

The new plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation at Buffalo, U.S.A., has been completed. Original specifications called for the finishing of the plant by November 15, the work was actually completed within one week of the time set in the first plans. This new plant has been built on a tract of ground covering seventy-two acres. The new buildings, including auxiliaries, cover approximately 1,400,000 square feet. Beginning January 1, the Curtiss Company will be turning out more than $9,000,000 of aeroplanes and parts a month. Of this record business, $4,000,000 will be taken care of in the old plants and

SIAM PRINCES.

To Enter American Naval School.

Two grandson princelings in their teens of the famed King Chulalonghorn of Siam and nephews of the latter's oldest son, Vajiravudh, the present King of Siam, the world's richest bachelor royal ruler, are to become students at the naval school at Annapolis through a recent diplomatic understanding with the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, says a San Francisco paper.

Phra Ong Chav Arthit, a son of Prince Chowm Prom, one of the seven living brothers of King Vajiravudh, and Chiem Limpijsil, a son of one of the three dead brothers of the King, are the two young princes in question.

They left for the East to pay their respects to President Wilson after having arrived from the Orient a few days previously.

"It is the great ambition of King Vajiravudh to have two of his royal nephews graduate at the Annapolis Naval Academy," said the Siamese Consul General. "This is why the two young princes came, and why I arranged for their trip east. The King, of course, desires them to enter the academy on their merits as scholars. In fact, he insists they shall take the usual severe entrance examinations like anybody else. In order to do so, the young men will do preparatory work in a school near the national capital before their naval examinations are formally set.

"As I understand the matter, the two young princes are to spend the next seven or eight years in United States schools, including the term at Annapolis.

"In dress, conduct and education, it is the wish of the King and their parents for the two young men to get the best of American influence."

The King had a modern education in England and is a man fully abreast of the times. One of his younger brothers, Pierce Mahidob, is being educated in medicine at Harvard University. Another brother and his wife, Prince and Princess Hampengpetch, made a most favourable impression in San Francisco at the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

In the personal baggage of Prince Arthit and Luang Jalli each had a baseball catcher's glove and several bats and balls.

"We have become very fond of baseball in Siam," said Prince Arthit; "and want to learn more of the game while going to school in the United States. My royal uncle, the King, has promised both of us a prize if we are able to make a home run in games when we come back."

8,000,000 Tons of Potatoes.

Mr. Parker, in the Parliamentary Papers, states that it is estimated that the potato crop of the United Kingdom for 1917 will exceed 8,000,000 tons, compared with 5,470,000 tons in 1916, and an average of 6,750,000 tons for the previous ten years. No account is taken of potatoes grown by persons holding less than one acre.

$5,000,000 in the plants just completed. This total is small compared with the possibilities for the Curtiss Company by the end of 1918. It is officially estimated that the company will be in a position by the close of next year to turn out close to $20,000,000 of aeroplane material a month, or at an annual rate of $240,000,000. Working on the first Government orders contained in the $640,000,000 aeroplane bill, the Curtiss Company should do a business for the six months to end June 30 next of something between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. The Curtiss Company is understood to be doing the major part of the aeroplane work for the United States Navy. The flying boats will be turned out in large numbers for this Government, their success already having been proved by England. Last year Great Britain ordered fifty of these flying boats from Curtiss at a cost of $27,500 each, and last summer placed an additional order with this company for 100 more of the boats. This final order for the allies will be completed by early in 1918.

FRENCH HOPES.

Over the Rhine to Deutschland.

Mr. E. L. Keen writes in the San Francisco *Bulletin* as follows:—

With the French Armies in the Field, Nov. 14.—If one of the party hadn't stopped to dig up a Boche bayonet from the roadside, this piece wouldn't have been written.

The French officer-chaperon and his charges had tarried on the way back to Verdun from one of the outlying forts to chat with a bunch of Red Cross men, and incidentally to watch the antics of a flock of German airplanes as they dodged in and out among the feathery puffs of French shrapnel.

The usual daily artillery strafe had been on for some hours. Hundreds of tons of metal had been bowling above our heads, from both sides, far up and down the line. At times there was a shot for every second. But so far the Boche targets had been located a comfortable distance away. Our officer had given the word to resume the journey, and the chauffeurs were cranking up, when the opportunity of gathering in another battlefield souvenir intervened. It is still there.

Careful figuring, conducted very shortly thereafter in one of the Red Cross dugouts nearby, convinced the whole party that if it hadn't been for the bayonet episode our cars would have collided with the big Boche shell just at the moment of its explosion about a block down the road. For half an hour the German artillerymen raked the neighbourhood, and then during a lull we beat it back to the underground shelters of the safest citadel in Europe.

The experience had merely supplied a vivid final touch to impressions already acquired—of what the soldiers of Verdun have been undergoing in the past eighteen months. In this region Nature has been given no opportunity, as she has, for example, on the battlefield of the Somme to repair as best she can the ravages of war. From the top of one of the battered forts that now forms an unbreakable ring about Verdun—recaptured from the Germans with a valour and at a sacrifice of life that will make its name immortal in history—stretches out, as far as 10-ply made-in-Germany binoculars can reach, a vista of utter devastation.

Once thickly forested hills and richly cultivated valleys speckled with happy villages: now a sodden, grayish, monotonous panorama of churned-up soil, criss-crossed here and there with trenches, and only an occasional stump or pile of crumbled stones to evidence its former beauty. It's like Notre Dame de Lorette, Vimy, Wytschaete, Messines, and Passchendaele Ridge all scrambled together.

All the forces of Nature—fire, flood, hurricane and earthquake—could not have wrought such havoc. Only man could do it. Even looking backward, the only discernible colour is the green of the distant fields, the shattered red-tiled roofs of the fortress city, and the clusters of purple-wreathed graves where sleep the men who made the motto of Verdun—"On ne passe pas" (No trespassers allowed!)—a reality.

The Germans now occupy very much the same line as that from which the Crown Prince launched his costly but futile attack upon this stronghold. Previously we had traversed the valley of the Marne, whose almost scarless landscape bears ample testimony to the characteristic French traits of dash, mobility and resourcefulness; just as Verdun's pitifully harrowed hillsides will always be a monument the hitherto less familiarly known French qualities of tireless energy and dogged stubbornness.

Then on through the forest of the Vosges down to where France in the early days of the war plucked, and still tightly clutches, a bit of what used to be hers. It's only a few square miles—just about equal in area to the plot of ground that Belgium now holds of her own ravished country—but entirely sufficient to exemplify and justify another fine French trait, intense pride of accomplishment.

"Alsace Reconquise!" proudly reads the sign over a little shop fronting the badly scarred old church in the public square of Thann. Nearly all the old signs have been changed from German but some have been retained just for souvenirs. In this corner of the "lost provinces" there is no doubt how the people stand. A good many German statesmen profess to believe that the population of Alsace-Lorraine has been so thoroughly Kulturied in the past generation and a half that a plebiscite now would show a prepondering vote in favour of Hohenzollerism. But Germans on the ground are far less confident.

The French-Alsatian lieutenant who piloted us to the brow of a nearby bluff where we could look out across the French-German lines in the valley below to Mulhouse told us about the factory he owned there before the war. "The Germans seized it," he said, "but my title is still good. They tried to sell it the other day, after an extensive advertising campaign, at a very low price. But nobody would buy, not even loyal German subjects!"

From another eminence we could see the Rhine and beyond—"the promised land," as the lieutenant confidently remarked—while in the immediate foreground rose the devastated Hartmannsweilerkopf, once the scene of the most desperate fighting of the war in this section, now comparatively quiet, with the German and French lines running across the top, in places only six yards apart. The Germans have evinced interest as to how the French occupy all the dominating positions and have a nasty habit of returning two shots for one every time the Boche artillerymen show a disposition to increase the amount of their daily practice work.

Are the people of France war weary? Yes; so are those of all Europe. But they are not weary to the point of even thinking of giving up the struggle, despite, or rather because of the fact that of all the Allies France's burden and her sacrifice in blood and desolated homes has been the greatest. In a tour of the war zone and of the provincial towns behind the lines, from the Channel to Switzerland, one may find everywhere abundant evidence of a relentless determination, among both soldiers and home folks, to see the thing through.

But the predominant sentiment in France to-day is one of intense gratitude that America has come in to help. Any fleeting doubts as to the outcome were dispelled with the arrival of the Sammies.

THE "UNSINKABLE" SHIP.

Foundation Company Confirms Report of Contracts.

The report that the Foundation Company of New York holds a contract to build twenty "unsinkable" ships was confirmed recently at the offices at 233, Broadway. The ships, designed to foil submarine attack, are to be constructed in a Southern yard for the French Government, if the United States Shipping Board gives its approval and permits the Foundation Company to buy the necessary material.

The announcement came from Washington through Mr. Charles A. Piez, executive manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. L. F. Giblin, business manager of the Foundation Company, said that he had been informed of the matter, but was not prepared to go into details.

It is said that the plans of the vessel provide for the placing of machinery and boilers in a narrow compartment, flanked by two steel cylinders running the length of the ship. These cylinders are divided transversely into numerous compartments each having a water-tight hatch. The bulk of the cargo will be carried in the cylinders.

In the event of a torpedo striking one of the compartments, according to the designers, the cargo in that space would be inundated, but the ship would remain afloat. The protection offered to engines and boilers would, it is said, obviate the probability of a boiler explosion. The piercing of five or six compartments would not sink the ship, the designers say.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks	n.	$590
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	s.	$300
North Chinas	b.	t. 115
Unions	b.	$740
Yangtszes	n. ex 78	$205
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	$122½
H. K. Fires	n.	$810
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b.	$72½
Steamboats	b.	$17½
Indos (Def.)	s.	$170
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$83½
Shells	n.	112/-
Ferries	n.	$28½
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	s.	$91
Malabons	s.	$36
MINING		
Kailans	b.	38/-
Langkats	b.	t. 14
Raubs	b.	$2½
Tronohs	s.	30/-
Urals	s.	24/-
Oriental Cons.	n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	n.	$97½
Kowloon Docks	n.	$126
S'hai Docks	b.	t. 70
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$90
H. K. Hotels	b.	$90
Land Invest.	n.	$90
H'phreys Est.	b.	$5½
K'loon Lands	n.	$30
S'hai Lands	b.	t. 70
West Points	n.	$81
Reclamations	n.	$115
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	s.	t. 170
Kung Yiks	s.	t. 16
S'hai Cottons	s.	t. 120
Yangtszepoos	n.	t. 7.90
Orientals	n.	t. 44
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	$71½
China Light & P.	b.	$83½
Providents	b.	$71½
Dairy Farms	n.	$31
Green Islands	s.	$72½
H. K. Electrics	b.	$48
H. K. Ice Co.,	b.	$177½
Ropes	s.	$29½
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	n.	$6.35
Trams, Peak, old	s.	$8½
Trams, Peak, new	n.	cts. 90
Laundries	b.	$4
U. Waterboats	n.	$12
Watsons	sa.	$5½
Wm. Powells	s.	$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/-¾
Demand	3/-⅞
30 d/s.	3/1
60 d/s.	3/1⅛
4 m/s.	3/1¼
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	130¾
T/T Japan	141½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	73
T/T Java	165½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.20
Demand, Paris	4.20½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/2⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/2⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/2⅜
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	74¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.35
6 m/s. Francs	4.40
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	73⅛
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	146
Demand, Singapore	130¾
On Haiphong	¾% prem.
On Saigon	½% prem.
On Bangkok	50¼
Sovereign	6.45 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	45⅛

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	6¾% dis.
Chinese...10 "	6¾% "
Hongkong 20 cents &c.	par.
" 10 "	"

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

中華實業銀行

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	" 15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
8.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running as the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprador's order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Stocks received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies never Leave a box of Martin's Pills in the house as it is the best agent at any Emergency of the system & timely done may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their genuine sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, 2/6.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoal, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anion, F. C. Butcher, Esq., G. T. M. Eddins, Esq., O. C. Gabbey, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGERS
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, ¼ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, ½ per cent. per annum.
or 12 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 2 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, on rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £2,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kota-Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpor
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE:
25, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS. U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000

BRANCHES:

BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN PEDRO
BOMBAY	LONDON	DE MACORIS
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SANTO DOMINGO
CANTON	MEDELLIN	SAN FRANCISCO
CEBU	PANAMA	SHANGHAI
COLON	PEKING	SINGAPORE
HANKOW	PUERTO PLATA	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer the facilities of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO,

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 22,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies
Bombay Newchwang
Calcutta New York
Changchun Osaka
Dairen Peking
Fengtien Rangoon
Harbin San Francisco
Hankow Shanghai
Honolulu Sydney
Kai Yuen Singapore
Kobe Seattle
London Tientsin
Lyons Tokyo
Los Angeles Tsimantz
Nagasaki Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

"Embassy"

The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point which is necessary in an enjoyable Cigarette.

In Tins of 25 & 50

In Boxes of 10

That's why — "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

For a Submarine Base.

Buenos Aires, December 29.—Reuter's telegram from Brazil. A press [illegible] reports [illegible] presumably charging large cash [illegible] further out from a larger vessel [illegible] ved to at sea. The cargo is belie[illegible] be material for a submarine ba[illegible]

Capital Punishment in U.S. Army.

Washington, December 30.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers, except with the Pershing forces, before their sentences have been reviewed.

G. [illegible] R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY,

the 11th January, 1918, at 3 P.M. on the spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of

Booths and Matsheds,

on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.

For Plan and Cordition of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

NOTICE

BILLIARD MATCH
AT
The Victoria Recreation Club
Sergt. PITT, H.K.P.
v.
Gr. LORD, R.G.A.
in 600 up, on
FRIDAY 11th inst., 9 P.M.
Admission $1, Reserved Seats $2.
Plan at ANDERSON'S

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 11th January, 1918,
commencing at **2.30 p.m.**
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, morocco covered dining chairs, extension dining tables, teak sideboard, dinner waggon, teak ice chest, teak bookcases and chiffonniers, tea and card tables engravings, glass and cutlery, E. P. ware, crockery, electric fittings, etc, etc.

Fine double brass and brass mounted bedsteads, double and single teak wardrobes, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Several Typewriters (Underwood, Oliver, etc.)

Grand Piano by Winkelmann (in fine condition.)

Also

A Large Assortment of Ornaments

Comprising:—

Bronze figures (European and Chinese), brass vases, cups, fine brass tea kettle, brass incense burners, porcelain vases, lacquerware, etc., etc.

And

1 Japanese Silver Teaset.

1 E. P. Tantalus with cut glass Bottles.

The above have been removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

On View from Thursday, the 10th, inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone [illegible]

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 7lbs ...	90 cents.
Do. 7lbs ...	$1 80 "
Do. 11lbs ...	2.70 "

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Weekdays, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtau and Samsui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuck.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m., Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 10d. 12h. 07m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. The anticyclone has apparently moved eastwards, and pressure has decreased moderately over the China Coast, Formosa and Annam; changes are slight over the Philippines.

The monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Foochow, but will continue to blow freshly over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 00.0 inches against an average of 0.24 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. & N.E. winds, fresh: fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
January 10, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: Direction.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
Whaiwei	6a	30.32	26	87	ssw	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.43	21	89	ssw	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.41	30	88		0	b
Sharp P.	"	30.25	40	74	w	1	o
Amoy	"	30.33	44	68	sw	2	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	30.28	50	87	e	2	o
Taichu	"	30.23	41			0	b
Tainan	"	30.23	41		nne	2	b
Koshun	"	30.18	59		ne	6	o
P'dores	"	30.24	54		nnw	6	o
Canton	6a	30.31	42	75	n	1	o
H'kong	"	30.27	47	62	n	2	c
Gap Rock	"	30.25			ne	4	c
Macao	"	3 .24	48	67	nne	1	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phullen	7a	30.27	50	55	nne	4	o
Tourane	"	30.12	59		nw	7	o
C. St. J.	"	29.85	50		sw	2	b
Aparri	6	30.06	63	88		0	r
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.95	64	80	n	4	o
Legaspi	"	29.89	70	87	n	4	o
Tacloban	"						
Iloilo	"	29.85	70	85	n	4	o
Surigao	"						
Guam	4.20	29.94	75			0	b
Labuan	6	29.75	76	95	sw	6	o

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 10, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date	On date.
	4 p.m.	4 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	30.31	30.27	30.18
Temperature	54	47	57
Humidity	26	62	42
Wind Direction	E.	N.	E.
" Force	3	2	5
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 9th 54
Lowest " " " 10th 47

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 10, 1918
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 7th Jan. to 13th Jan.

Day	Date	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	7	m 2 29	4.1	m 9 38	1.1
Tues.	8	m 3 23	3.8	m 0 30	3.0
		5 10	6.4	m 10 14	2.3
Wed.	9	m 4 19	3.7	e 2 15	2.3
		6 58	6.0	m 10 54	2.6
Thur.	10	m 5 17	3.8	m 2 19	2.6
		7 48	7.4	m 11 42	2.4
Fri.	11	m 6 9	3.8	m 3 39	3.0
		7 40	7.9	e 0 36	2.3
Sat.	12	m 6 60	4.0	m 3 18	2.5
		8 29	8.2	e 1 36	3.1
Sun.	13	m 10 17	4.1	m 3 56	2.3
		10 [illegible]	[illegible]	e 2 [illegible]	[illegible]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, 10th January, 1918.

THE MAGNIFICENT PLAY,
IN 6 PARTS,

"THE ABSENTEE."

FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1918.
11th & 12th EPISODES
OF THE

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE X."

Note: Owing to so many seats having been Booked for Saturdays' Matinees, and not taken up, the Management has decided not to reserve seats for the 5.15 performance. Season ticket holders only will be allowed to reserve their seats.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

FUTURE OF BALKANS.

Mr. Balfour Hopes for Amity After the War.

In the course of the debate on the Credit Vote, Mr. Noel Buxton put the case for Austria-Hungary, in respect to which he laid great stress on the popular movement in favour of racial autonomy and peace. He strongly advocated a policy which would leave "Bulgaria without a grievance."

Mr. Balfour at once rose to reply. He said that Mr. Buxton's whole point was that there was a change going on in Austria and Bulgaria. He (Mr. Balfour) did know whether his forecasts were true. He did not know whether this happy movement in favour of increased freedom was merely an expedient of politicians in difficulties, or whether it really represented a steady, irresistible, and fruitful movement in those countries. We had to depend on most imperfect sources of information. The newspapers in those countries were strictly censored, and we had no independent representatives there.

They all desired to see a new Europe, in which as far as possible there would be no elements of future discord arising from unsatisfied national aspirations. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Buxton said it was highly desirable that Bulgaria should be left without any grievance at the end of the war. He (Mr. Balfour) would like every nation to be left without a grievance. But, after all, Bulgaria was in the field against us. Bulgaria was our enemy. She had deliberately determined to become the enemy of nations which considered she was bound to them by the strongest ties of gratitude and consideration. He would like to see Bulgaria and other nations come out of the war without a grievance, because a grievance was a source of new wars—(hear, hear)—and if it could be avoided he did not want to leave any cause of new wars.

But there were other people he wanted to see come out of the war without a grievance, Mr. Balfour added. Serbia, Greece, Rumania were our Allies. (Cheers.) They were fighting gallantly and undergoing great sacrifices for the common cause of the Allies, for light as against darkness. Let them come out of the war without grievance (Cheers.) He intensely desired that some means should be found when the war was over by which the Balkan States should be able to live in amity with each other. He had no political desire nearer to his heart than that the past miserable state of things should somehow or other brought to an end, and that nations who ought to be friends should be friends indeed. But we had not got to the stage when that became a matter of practical and immediate policy.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR.

Officer's Thrilling Adventures in the Flanders Mud.

A British officer now in hospital in France has written a description of a thrilling adventure during the fighting in Flanders. After two days in shell-holes without food, while working through a wood he and five machine-gunners were buried by a heavy shell. Three of the men were killed, but with a corporal and a man the officer set off to find company headquarters. Whilst struggling along, at times up to their waists in mud, another shell carried away the gas mask strapped to the officer's chest and killed the corporal.

—Eventually, after being four days in water without a moment's sleep or rest, the officer, by now the sole survivor, found his company, but his feet became so bad that he had to make his way to the nearest dressing station—four miles away.

"It took eight sets of stretcher-bearers—that is 16 men"—he says, "three hours to carry me down. Each pair of men carried me half a mile and were then relieved by another pair. That will give you some idea as to the state of the ground."

After his feet had been dressed he was carried to a motor ambulance. "I began to think that at last my troubles were over, pro tem.," he adds, "but no, we had not gone a mile when a shell hit the ambulance, and the next thing I remember was sitting up in the middle of the so-called road, without boots, socks, or trousers, and shells bursting all round me. I crawled along as best I could for about half a mile, when I was picked up by a Canadian ambulance which took me to a Canadian dressing station."

The Harbin Troubles.

Washington, December 28.—An official dispatch from Tokyo states that the Chinese forces, which refused to withdraw from Harbin and delivered an ultimatum demanding that the Maximalists leave the city in 48 hours, have defeated the Maximalists in a battle there. The Russian forces were surrounded and disarmed, and the Chinese then entered into complete occupation of the city.

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